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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF
DEIR EL-BALLAS

Settlement archaeology has long been recognized as being of fundamental importance in the understanding of past cultures, and its neglect in the Egyptian context has come under increasing criticism in recent years (Butzer 1976; Kemp 1977). Excavations of urban sites in Egypt have been few (cf. Bietak 1979) and upon them, notably Tell el-Amarna (Kemp 1978), many of our conceptions of ancient Egyptian society are based.

The excavations of the Hearst Expedition at Deir el-Ballas in 1900-01 (Smith 1965) hold significant additional data for our understanding of Pharaonic settlement patterns. The townsites associated with the palaces at Deir el-Ballas provides the advantages of accessibility and straightforward stratigraphy of a single-period site (Kemp 1978) along with its preserved burial population. Moreover, the temporal sensitivity of early XVIIIth dynasty ceramics allows a fine grasp of the chronology and developmental history of the site.

One of the major drawbacks of the excavation and an impediment to analysis and publication of the material was the inadequacy of the field notes. With the aim of elucidating the records, I undertook a field survey of the site from January to March 1980 as part of an ARCE fellowship.

I would like to thank Dr. Shehata Adam, President of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization; Dr. Abdel Qader Selim, Director General of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization; Dr. Ali el Kholy, Director of Antiquities for Upper Egypt; Mr. Mohammed Saghir, Chief Inspector for Upper Egypt and Luxor; and Madame Amina el Gamal, Chief Inspector of Sohag, for their kind assistance and interest. I must also express my gratitude to Dr. James P. Allen for invaluable help and advice as well as Ms. May Trad and Dr. Paul Walker of the American Research Center and to Dr. and Mrs. Labib Habachi. Fieldwork would not have been possible were it not for the boundless generosity and hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Lanny D. Bell and the staff of Chicago House, Luxor; and Dr. Ricardo A. Caminos, Mr. Mark E. Lehner and Dr. David O'Connor for their kind loans of supplies and equipment.

The main goals of the investigation were to pinpoint the location of unidentified structures from the original excavation, to record any unplanned or uninvestigated areas and to compile a general map of the region. Camp was set up by the ruins of the old expedition house (Photo A) west of the large North Palace enclosure.

Fieldwork was hampered by the disturbed nature of the site. The houses had been constructed along the desert edge at the mouths of several large wadis. When the protective covering of debris was removed by the excavators, the exposed structures were subjected to severe erosion from rain and runoff (Compare photos B & C).

Extensive destruction has also been caused by the agricultural and industrial expansion of the modern village (fig. 1). Although substantial remnants of the south and north palaces (see Smith 1965) still exist, they are being destroyed at an ever increasing rate (fig. 2). Significant degradation of all exposed mud brick as a result of the recent (October 1979) heavy rains was clearly evident.

Despite these adverse conditions it was possible to recover a large amount of information from the site. Using copies of the original plans and prints of the original expedition photographs it was possible to correlate the extant wall traces with Reisner's plans and notes. The area of the settlement was mapped in greater detail (fig. 1), although frequently slight traces of walls, excavation margins, dumps or sherd scatters were the only indications of an existing habitation site. The stratigraphic history of the site was recorded from road cuts and old excavation trenches (fig. 3). A pit dug out in the desert by the modern village potters exposed an ancient garbage dump to the west of the north palace villas. The pit contained dense deposits of vegetable material, bone, hair, and cloth as well as a valuable corpus of the domestic ceramics.

The ceramic component of the site provides an extensive, well-dated group of early XVIIIth dynasty domestic and mortuary wares as well as a profusion of Nubian wares of both the Pan - grave and Kerma cultures (fig. 4).

Hopefully a future season of excavation and survey can be undertaken to complete the record of the original expedition and study those features which have not yet been investigated, as well as to stabilize the site and preserve this important cultural resource.

Peter Lacovara
ARCE Fellow, 1979-80

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Figure 1

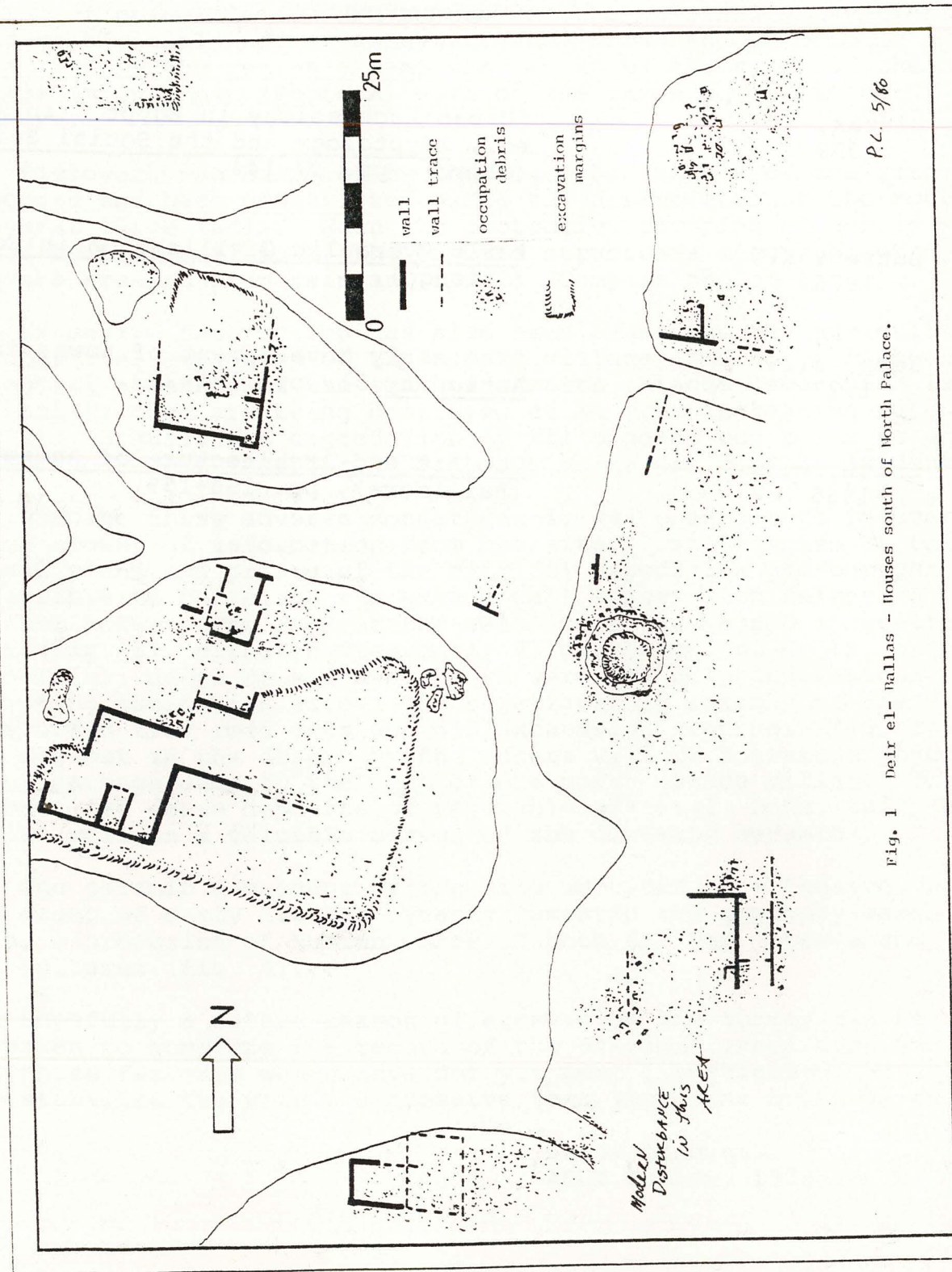


Fig. 1 Deir el-Ballas - Houses south of North Palace.

P.L. 5/60

Figure 2

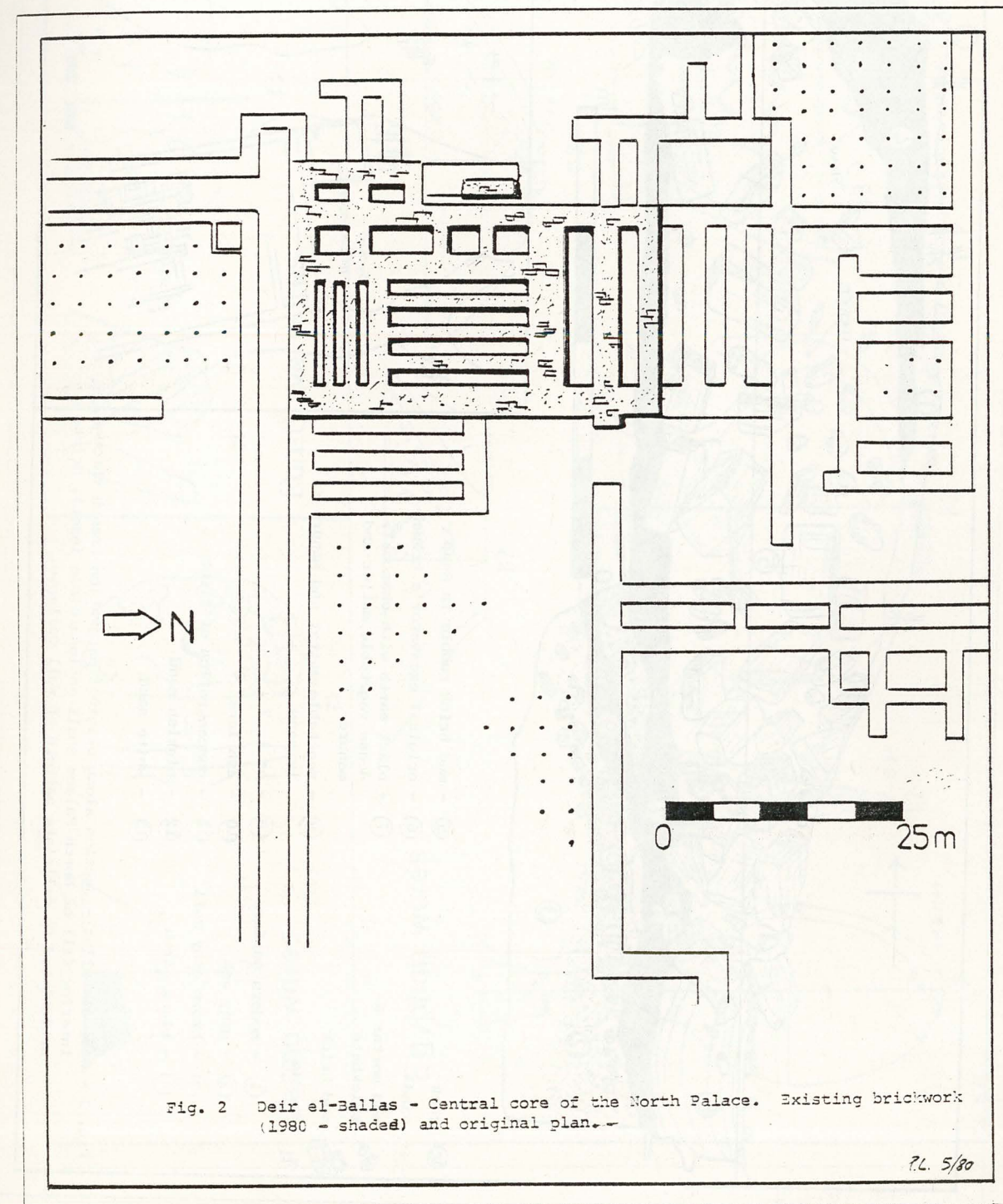


Fig. 2 Deir el-Ballas - Central core of the North Palace. Existing brickwork (1980 - shaded) and original plan.

P.L. 5/80



Photo A: Deir el-Ballas 1980. Camp beside ruins of original house, looking west.



Photo B: Deir el-Ballas 1901. Villa in wadi north of North Palace after excavation, looking south-east.



Photo C: Deir el-Ballas 1980. Same villa in wadi north of North Palace today, looking south-west.

ISLAMIC BANKING

I spent June - August of 1980 in Cairo on an ARCE fellowship for the purpose of studying Islamic banking. The Islamic banking movement has picked up considerable momentum in the last decade, but it is still a new phenomenon and one that is poorly understood except by a few specialists. I had begun to study Islamic banks in 1979 on the basis of what materials I was able to obtain in the United States through various contacts in the business world. I wrote a short article on the basis of the limited information that I had found, but I realized that to expand my knowledge of the subject I would have to go to the Middle East. Cairo seemed a logic choice, because it is now a major center of banking activity and because the oldest currently operating Islamic Bank, the Nasser Social Bank, is Egyptian. The International Federation of Islamic Banks has its headquarters in Heliopolis. Also operating in Cairo is the Faisal Islamic Bank, one of a number of banks set up with the support of Prince Muhammad al-Faisal Al Sa'ud in Middle Eastern countries. I hoped to meet people associated with these institutions and to locate written materials that analyzed them in detail.

Because I am a lawyer with advanced training in Islamic law and an interest in Islamic law in contemporary Middle Eastern societies, I most often work with statutes or codes, legal treatises, reports of cases, and records of the legislative process. I had expected that in Cairo I would be able to find extensive material of this sort--namely, written legal sources and other documentation on the subject of banking and Islamic banking in Egypt. On the spot the situation proved to be more complicated. Although I did manage to acquire some extremely valuable written sources in Cairo, I quickly discovered that much of the interesting data was not recorded anywhere but had to be elicited in interviews with persons concerned with Islamic banking. In consequence, much of my research was of necessity carried out in the form of interviews. This presented some problems. The people who were most knowledgeable were generally in high positions with heavy responsibilities and demands on their time, so that interviews were often brief and frequently interrupted. Many appointments had to be postponed more than once.

Furthermore, I discovered that while my interviewees were generally most gracious and cooperative in imparting information, the information had to be specifically requested. That is, I could not rely on people to volunteer the information that I most needed. Thus, at the same time that I was trying to familiarize myself with the intricacies of Islamic banking, I had to anticipate based on my preliminary findings what questions would prove to elicit the most useful information in the short time periods that were typically allotted for my interviews. A further complication lay in the fact that Ramadan began in the middle of my research stay in Cairo. Given the very hot and uncomfortable weather the effects of Ramadan fasting were particularly harsh, and persons who had been available before Ramadan became difficult to find. Difficulties in locating people and setting up interviews persisted until the week after the celebrations following the end of Ramadan.

Fortunately, because I had been very active in my first six weeks in Cairo, I had amassed enough data by the beginning of Ramadan to start writing up my research, so on days when I had no appointments I was able to devote my time to organizing my materials, which was helpful in figuring out where the gaps in my research lay. Several articles will result from my summer research, but the one that I began preparing in slack periods during Ramadan has already been submitted to the Subcommittee on Law and Social Structure of the Joint Committee on the Near and Middle East of the Social Science Research Council. Entitled "Islamic Banking and Credit Policies and the Sadat Era," it is thirty-five pages in length and will be presented in a November conference on Law and Property in the Middle East to be held at the Rockefeller Foundation Bellagio Study and Conference Center on Lake Como in Italy. It is anticipated that the papers presented at the conference will be published in one volume of which I have been appointed editor by the Subcommittee. Should the plans for publication of the papers in one volume fail for any reason or should I feel that my paper should not be included in the volume, I will submit it for publication elsewhere. The paper relies heavily on the information that I gleaned over the summer in the course of my extensive interviewing and which has not to my knowledge heretofore been presented in published sources. The published materials on Islamic banking tend to stress such topics as Islamic revival, principles of Islamic economics, and the need to abrogate secular law of Western derivation. It is easy to be led to the conclusion that Islamic banks constitute manifestations of a newfound religious fervor--particularly given the upsurge in Islamic fundamentalism in the Middle East today. While not intending to denigrate the importance of the religious motivations for setting up the Egyptian Islamic banks, I would say in the wake of my research--as, indeed, I argue in my first paper--that the phenomenon is more complicated and that the emergence of these banks owe a great deal to specific features of the regime of credit in Egypt and aspects of the economic policies underlying economic liberalization accompanying the Infitah. I was initially prompted to reassess the nature of the impetus behind these banks in the course of my early encounters during the summer with top ranking officers of various Islamic banking institutions. Far from claiming any special expertise

in Islamic law, new theories of Islamic economics, or even the fine points of Islamic banking, these individuals tended to be persons with secular, Western educations whose previous experiences had been in financial institutions run along Western lines, and their concerns for Islamic authenticity seemed less pronounced than their conviction that their banks had a specific social mission to accomplish. I expect that my revised assessment of Islamic banking in Egypt may be controversial, but I am grateful to have had the learning experience over this summer that prompted reassessment.

Because I could work on written materials that I collected over the summer when I returned to the U.S., once I realized how much could be learned from interviews that could not be found in publications on Islamic banking, I decided to concentrate my efforts on meeting people connected with Islamic banking and arranging interviews with them. For this reason, the report of my summer research is largely a catalogue of meetings and interviews. I will not review here every meeting that I had, because many turned out to be unproductive. I found that it was difficult to estimate in advance whether many individuals could or could not contribute to my understanding to Islamic banking, so where there was at least some potential for gleaning information, I went ahead with meetings.

I had had the good fortune to have met El Sayyid Yasin of the al-Ahram Institute for Strategic Studies at a workshop in the U.S. before I went to Cairo, and when I contacted him in Cairo he was able to set up an initial and very important meeting with the editor of the new magazine "Islamic Banks" (in Arabic), which is put out by the International Federation of Islamic Banks. The editor, like all the people in the Islamic banking movement whom I met subsequently, was unfailingly helpful and cordial. Not only did he arrange to have me supplied with all of the Federation's publications gratis but he also made himself available for consultation when I needed advice. We have several meetings over the summer. In addition, he introduced me to Dr. Ibrahim Lutfi and to obtain reports on the Nasser Social Bank regarding its activities.

At an early stage I attempted to avail myself of the resources offered by the American community in Cairo. Again, I found that everyone was most generous with advice and help. Although there was no one in the Embassy who was interested in Islamic banking as such, through my discussions with them I got very valuable background material on banking and credit in Egypt. My initial contacts were with the staff of the Legal Office of the AID mission in the Embassy but one contact quickly led to others, and I eventually met a wide range of people in the Embassy who were concerned with legal, commercial, or social problems that related to my topic. They were very ready to lend me or let me copy materials that they had on banking. Not only did they direct me to other persons within the Embassy, but they also arranged for me to meet with professors at the American University in Cairo, important bankers, Ford Foundation experts, and also Egyptian government officials.

I found that to gain access to members of the Embassy staff with relevant knowledge, nothing more was needed than an explanation of my project and what kind of information I was seeking. However, for certain members of the American banking institutions in Cairo, introductions from persons whom they knew and respected made the difference, I believe, between having the opportunity for a serious talk and being treated as an unwelcome intruder. My impression was that with regard to Egyptian officials and bankers, having introductions from Americans or Egyptians with the appropriate credentials was extremely important and may well have accounted for the great cordiality and helpfulness that I generally encountered. Thus, I tried to meet as many people as possible in the first weeks of my stay in order to build up a long list of contacts. It was not unusual for me to use several people whom I had met to get an introduction to just one other person. It often happened that people would promise introductions and then fail to follow through, and since my time was short, it paid for me to work through several channels simultaneously.

One of the most useful contacts that I made through the Embassy was with John Bentley of the Ford Foundation. Mr. Bentley, in addition to sharing his expertise regarding many aspects of the Egyptian economy with me, gave me two introductions, one to Dr. Fu'ad as-Sarraaf, the Chairman of the Faisal Islamic Bank, and another to Ahmad Hassan, a legal advisor to the Government and to the Faisal Islamic Bank. I had several very productive meetings with Dr. as-Sarraaf, who was very forthcoming in his conversation and who introduced me to one of the high level employees of the bank, who had considerable knowledge regarding the technical details of the bank's operations. Ahmad Hassan was most generous in several meetings that we had in explaining to me aspects of the linkage between the government and the Islamic Banks and the legal background of the banking situation.

Through various contacts I was able to inform Dr. Ahmad an-Naggar, the Secretary of the Federation of Islamic Banks, of my interest in meeting him and was able to make an appointment to see him. He was most expansive and informative and presented me with many helpful publications on the subject of Islamic banking. One of the leading theoreticians on the question of Islamic banking and social development, he had a more ideological approach to Islamic banking than did many of the persons working in Islamic banks, who were primarily concerned with practical implementation of Islamic principles in the day to day operations of the banks.

Alan Mackie, a correspondent for the Middle East Economic Digest and the Financial Times to whom I had been directed by Chris Monroe of the Embassy, was also prepared to discuss my work and offer his help. It was he who finally arranged a meeting with Dr. Ahmad Hegazy, the former Prime Minister who was later the first Chairman of the Nasser Social Bank and is now concerned with Islamic banking and developing an auditing system suitable for operations of Islamic banks. Due to many mishaps I did not manage to see him

until the day before my departure. Dr. Hegazy was most patient and forthcoming, providing me with valuable materials on questions of law reforms affecting the role of Islamic law and Islamic institutions--such as Islamic banks--in Egypt. I regret that it did not prove feasible to arrange a meeting at an earlier date.

On the basis of correspondence that I had had during the previous year I initiated contacts with Muhammad Kamel of the Islamic Investment Company. His company works closely with the Islamic banks both in Egypt and Europe, and his brother had written to one in 1979 regarding my article on Islamic banking. He and I had a wide ranging discussion relating to Islamic banking, its origins, and its future.

Thus, by the end of my stay I had met with everyone in Egypt in the highest echelons of the Islamic banking movement. They all seemed genuinely pleased at my interest in their activities and were generally eager to assist my research.

To balance my information on the Islamic banks, I felt it was crucial for me to get an understanding of the banking system in Egypt as a whole, including the informal as well as formal institutions.

Through my Embassy contacts I was able to get introductions to a number of well informed people. Drs. Asad and Nawal Nadim of the American University had useful insights into the operations of informal systems of credit. Richard Schulz of the Bank of America and Ahmad Fuda of Morgan Stanley explained many facets of the extension of credit by secular banks in Egypt. Through Beth Schulz, the wife of one of my ARCE colleagues, I got a particularly valuable introduction to Dr. Nazih Dayf, the President of the new Watany Bank. A former minister in the Government and a person with an outstanding grasp of economic policy and the role of credit, Dr. Dayf was able to help me understand some of the intricacies of the linkages between political and economic policy and the system of credit. He also did me the great favor of introducing me to his general manager, Kamal al-Mu'awad, who was formerly in charge of credit policy for the Central Bank of Egypt and is intimately acquainted with the details of the regime of credit affecting Egypt's secular banking institutions. Mr. Mu'awad was extraordinarily patient in instructing me in aspects of the banking system over the course of many discussions. The information that I got from him was crucial in putting things in perspective.

I think that the interviewing on the whole went well, although it did turn out on many occasions to be enormously time consuming and sometimes involved considerable frustrations and delays. I was extremely lucky to have found a flat in the ARCE building, because I was within walking distance of all the institutions that I needed to visit with the exception of the Headquarters of the International Federation of Islamic Banks in Heliopolis. Given the difficulty that I experienced this summer getting taxis and the fact that many appointments were postponed or cancelled, being able

to walk back and forth from my flat to the banks limited somewhat the amount of time that needed to be wasted when things did not go as planned. In addition, it turned out to be crucial to have a functioning telephone. Many interviews were arranged via telephone, and had I not had the use of one, many of the appointments that I was able to make would have been almost impossible to arrange. It was essential for people to be able to contact me regarding their frequently revised schedules.

I did not take notes or make tapes during interviews, but I recorded my recollections of the important comments made by my interviewees after each interview. My impression was that to do otherwise would have inhibited the freedom of the discussions that I had in addition to slowing them down. As it was, I was sometimes startled--as well as gratified--by the candor of the comments that were made.

As it happened, all of the people I met had outstanding English language ability. Therefore, discussions were in English rather than in Arabic, my conversational Arabic having gone rusty over a long period of disuse. Of course, this had the disadvantage that I did not get a chance to practice much spoken Arabic in order to bring it back up to par. However, the project could not have been undertaken successfully by someone who could not read Arabic. Very few of the materials on Islamic banking have been translated from Arabic into other languages, and a person who could not read the materials in Arabic could only have done a superficial study of the subject and would not have been able to get enough information to prepare for interviews by developing questions and identifying issues that needed to be explored. I found in the first weeks that I encountered terminology that was technical and unfamiliar, so that reading Arabic on banking required me to expand my vocabulary, which initially made reading much slower than usual.

For a topic as contemporary as mine it was valuable to be in Cairo to be able to read newspapers and magazines so as to keep abreast of developments as they occurred, and I found that "al-Ahram" and periodicals like "al-Ahram al-iqtisadi" and "Ruz al-Yusuf" frequently carried articles with implications for my research. It was also important to have the resources of Cairo's numerous bookstores available. Many new writings have come out recently in Egypt on the subject of Islamic economics. When these works were mentioned in my interview, I was able to go out and purchase them and investigate what had been said on various topics. I was most grateful for the kindness and efficiency of the people in the Cairo office of the Library of Congress in helping me get my acquisitions sent off to the U.S., and for the generous assistance of Dr. Douglas Nicol in particular. I now have a respectable collection of books and magazines on Islamic banking and Islamic economics that will be of great help to me as I pursue this topic, which I intend to do for at least another year. My collections of both published and unpublished written sources includes historical studies on the development of Islamic banks, the statutes of the banks with their authoritative

commentaries, secular banking laws, surveys and evaluations of Egyptian banking institutions and credit policies, copies of speeches delivered by various banking officials, technical studies regarding the practical aspects of the operations of Islamic banks, and theoretical treatises on Islamic economics and Islamic banking. In addition to sources dealing with Islamic banking in Egypt, I have some material on Islamic banks in other Middle Eastern countries.

I feel very fortunate to have had the opportunity to have conducted this research on Islamic banking in Egypt. As it happened, the work went smoothly enough from the beginning that I did not need to ask for special assistance from the ARCE staff. However, in the numerous routine minor problems that arose over the three months that I spent in Cairo, the ARCE staff was unfailingly helpful. I would like to thank ARCE both for the fellowship and for the assistance and friendship that I encountered in the ARCE office in Cairo.

Ann E. Mayer
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EGYPT'S ROYAL ARCHIVES, 1922-1952

Students of Egypt's thirty-year experience of constitutional monarchy have shared little in the discovery and exploration of Egyptian archives. Partly responsible is that brand of politics which fuses even the distant past with the present and has kept most of this century's Egyptian state papers from public scrutiny. The study of Egyptian history from 1922 to 1952 is characterized by an enduring reliance upon published materials and the holdings of Great Britain's Public Records Office.

A recent departure from this restrictive records policy is the willingness of Egyptian authorities to open the royal archives of Kings Fu'ād and Farūq to visiting scholars. I can only venture a tentative account of this collection's origins. In 1922, following the transformation of Egypt from protectorate to independent state under a constitutional monarch, the newly-formed dīwān al-malik established a new repository for documents. The first few files were devoted to King Fu'ād and the metamorphosis of 1922; by the eve of the July 1952 revolution, the collection had grown to incorporate perhaps as many as 8,000 dossiers.

With the overthrow of the monarchy, the royal archives were seized and put at the disposal of the Presidency of the Republic. It is telling that the republican regime chose to withhold the records of the discredited monarchy and avoid their transfer to the National Archives. Renamed Mahfūzāt Ri'āsat al-Jumhūriyya, the collection was long housed at Qasr al-Qubbah; only recently were the documents moved to their present quarters at Qasr 'Abdīn (Qasr al-Jumhūriyya). I was told that a handful of Egyptian historians make use of the collection here, but I did not meet any, and the royal archives are not mentioned in accounts of Cairene research facilities. If the current chief archivist's memory is not to be faulted, I was the first non-Egyptian to seek and obtain a permit for research.

This rich and varied collection is unrivaled as a primary source for the events of three transitional decades. Not unlike the Yildiz archives of Abdulhamit II,¹ Egypt's royal collection in-

corporates a variety of materials intended to alert the wary ruler to changing tides. The affairs of the royal family enjoyed priority at the dīwān, reflected in the accumulation of much information on the political and economic fortunes of Egyptian royalty. But hardly less attention was paid to the activities of rivals: the major and minor political parties (the Wafd, Liberal Constitutionalists, Ikhwān, Miṣr al-Fatāt, the Communists and others). Official appointments and the repeated rise and fall of governments were appraised; domestic intelligence provided numerous files on personalities (shakhsīyyāt), both Egyptian and foreign, and on important families. Dossiers treated companies and trade unions; disorders, strikes, assassinations, trials and other singular episodes also warranted extensive investigation. al-Azhar and Islamic affairs at home and abroad drew the regular attention of the dīwān. Economic policy, finance, the development of transportation, industrial capacity, land ownership, and the Suez Canal were all the subjects of dossiers. So, too, were the mixed courts and minority communities (Coptic, Jewish and foreign), and provincial affairs were assessed in intelligence reports from the field. Here were filed the memoranda of the secret police (al-būlīs al-makhṣūṣ) on a wide range of suspect political activities. In addition to the usual correspondence, reports and minutes, many files contain rare pamphlets, handbills and photographs. In sum, there are few aspects of domestic Egyptian affairs for which these archives do not represent an indispensable source.

The significance of the collection does not end here. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry throughout this period forwarded to the royal dīwān copies of most incoming and outgoing dispatches, and the archives shed light on every facet of Egyptian foreign policy. Relations with the European powers (particularly Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy) are the subject of several hundred files of diplomatic correspondence and secret reports. Treaty negotiations (especially with Great Britain) enjoy an obvious prominence. Also documented are Egypt's relations with Middle Eastern states and peoples, and the creation and early activities of the Arab League. I cite but two files as examples of this material:

File 1791: Taqārīr al-sifāra al-miṣriyya fī London (Memoranda of the Egyptian Embassy in London) subsumes at least 19 subfiles, some running into hundreds of pages.

File 1291: al-mas'ala al-filastīniyya (the Palestine question) includes some 23 subfiles for the years 1937-1952, mostly dispatches from Egypt's consul in Jerusalem and Egyptian representatives in Western and Arab capitals.

A serviceable if rudimentary card index--handwritten in Arabic, alphabetical by topic--provides the key to these materials. All file

are topical and many trace their subjects through several decades so that it is possible to follow protracted developments with relative ease. The beginnings of a system of cross-indexing can be discerned and a more comprehensive index is planned for the future. The director charged with supervision of this collection has authored one of the few Arabic works on the organization and management of archives, and Mahfūzat Ri'āsat al-Jumhūriyya may be counted among Egypt's best organized archival collections.

The procedure for securing permission to use the royal archives was rather vexatious, as is the case with all major Egyptian collections. A personal letter was submitted to the ra'īs dīwān ra'īs al-jumhūriyya; the letter's text was drafted in consultation with the chief archivist, Mr. Abū'l-Futūḥ Ḥamid 'Awdah (office phone 911-189). It was my experience that one may see all related documents which predate the 1952 revolution, but if a research topic is rejected as unsuitable, the historian will not be permitted to consult any materials at all. To expand or alter one's research topic in midstream, one must submit a new application.*

Once admitted, the visiting historian will find a competent staff to assist in the selection and retrieval of files. One should not make excessive demands upon their time. The principal task of those employed here is the management of the Presidency's current records, and they serve the historian as a favor rather than as a duty. Nor are there any facilities for researchers, and not so much as a table is set aside for reading. Perhaps facilities will be improved once historians begin to make use of the collection in some numbers. Those who do will be well rewarded, for no other source speaks to us from this past era with a comparable authority or intimacy.

¹See S.J. Shaw, "The Yildiz Palace Archives of Abūdlhamit II," Archivum Ottomanicum, iii. (1971), 211-37. Perhaps Egyptian authorities will permit the compilation of an equally informative article on the holdings at 'Abdin.

Martin Kramer
Princeton University
ARCE Fellow 1978-79

*Subsequent to Martin Kramer's entry into and use of these archives, two ARCE fellows failed to gain admittance despite persistent attempts. We are therefore now under the impression that the Egyptian authorities do not wish to encourage their use by historians - Ed.

ABBAS HILMI II PAPERS

Introduction

These are the personal papers of Abbas Hilmi II, which were in the possession of his family until 1980 when they were deposited on loan to the University of Durham by the Mohamed Ali Foundation. They are housed with the Sudan Archive in the Oriental Section of the University Library. Abbas Hilmi II, the great-great-great grandson of Mohamed Ali, was born on 14th July 1874 and succeeded his father, Muhammad Taufiq Pasha, as Khedive in 1892. The papers cover the period of Abbas Hilmi II's Khedivate 1892-1914 and extend after his deposition in December 1914 until his death on 21st December 1944 at Geneva.

The papers are arranged in three sections:

A. Official, Political and Diplomatic

This section contains correspondence on Egyptian internal affairs - political, social and economic - the British in Egypt and the Sudan, Egypt's relations with Britain, Turkey and the rest of Europe, the Khedive's relations with other royalty and his deposition. The papers reflect Abbas Hilmi II's involvement with the Egyptian nationalist movement and his conflict with British administrators. After 1914 they show his continued interest in Egyptian and European politics.

B. Estates, Business Interests, Finances and Property

These files contain correspondence, reports and accounts relating to Abbas Hilmi II's estates, property, business interests and investments. They show his endeavours to improve his estates, and, during his exile, to recover his sequestered property.

C. Personal

This section includes letters from Abbas Hilmi II's family and friends, from those in diplomatic circles, representatives of the Churches and authors, concerning personal matters, khedival patronage and his European travels. Photographs of Abbas Hilmi II are also in-

cluded.

The papers, written in French, Arabic, German, English and Ottoman Turkish comprise some 326 files and about 140 pamphlets. The files mainly consist of correspondence written to Abbas Hilmi II and are arranged and listed chronologically within each section as far as possible. Microfilms of the papers are accessible to bona fide research workers who should make advance application to Keeper of Oriental Books stating the nature of their research, the use to which it will be put and enclosing a letter of recommendation (if appropriate) from their supervisor. Before granting access the University must be satisfied that the documents are needed as a serious and necessary source of information and research workers must sign a written agreement. A list of the Abbas Hilmi II papers is available, price 2 pounds. There is a separate list of the pamphlets. Requests for copies of lists and any further enquiries should be addressed to the Keeper of Oriental Books, University Library, Oriental Section, Elvet Hill, Durham, DH1 3TH, England.

SALAMAH MUSA AND SOCIAL CRITICISM IN EGYPT

Salamah Musa was a member of that generation which came of age in Egypt during the decade preceding the first world war. He represented the current of thought that tried to develop a secular ideology for Egyptian polity and social relations, and indeed he was among the most radical and uncompromising secularists of the interwar period.

Musa's active career spanned the period 1908-58, and he was the publisher, editor, or staff writer for many of Egypt's most influential publications, including Al-Muqtatif, Al-Hilal, Al-Balagh, Al-Majalah al Jadidah, and Akhbar al-Yowm. He wrote about a wide variety of topics, including Egyptology, women's rights, evolution, eugenics, socialism, applied psychology and the social purpose of literature. In some of these subjects he was competent and instructive, and in others he was a dilettante; in all of them he was controversial. Yet in spite of his salient role in the fierce and occasionally vitriolic debates within the Egyptian intellectual life of the first half of this century, Musa is not well known in Western scholarship other than as an early representative of socialism in the Arab world, and as an advocate of a simpler, more readable vocabulary and syntax for the Arabic language. The literature on him is more extensive in the Arab world, albeit not greatly more helpful, for the treatment of his work has usually been merely a vehicle for advocating a particular point of view within the ongoing polemics of groups with different world views. A considerable body of literature appeared about him during the 1960's, soon after his death; after a hiatus of a decade he is being discussed again, most often by representatives of strident religious trends, who portray him to be the embodiment of all they reject.

Musa was engaged in journalism, but my project focuses upon the fact that he was an intellectual who used journalism as a vehicle to communicate his ideas. My interest is not in how consistent his ideas were, or even how original they were. Rather, I am interested in his career-as-intellectual. His whole career was the exercise of ideas to bring about change, and he wielded those ideas in

the polemical fashion so characteristic of intellectuals who, as he did, trace their heritages from the Sophists. The purpose of his work was to change his society, and I am concerned with what he did to effect that change both in his writings and in his attempts to implement his ideas in concrete ways. I am examining him as a humanist social critic within a society which as yet had not developed a tradition of social criticism upon which he could draw.

My research in Cairo for 1979-80 assumed the form of library research and interviews. I owe a great debt to the staffs of several libraries for their assistance, including those of the national library (Dar al-Kutub), the Arab League, the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, the Egyptian Institute for Scientific Culture, the American University in Cairo, Al-Ahram, Dar al-Akhbar, and Dar al-Hilal; special thanks is due Father G.C. Anawati, who was of particular help. I interviewed over sixty persons who had known Musa or who were influenced by his writings, or who were in a position to know something about his activities at a given period. The time span that I was able to encompass in this fashion was a pleasant surprise, as I found people who had known Musa at one time or another for the complete period from 1917 until his death in 1958.

My research in Cairo opened up several topics which will be useful to explore for their bearing on the problem of how this particular intellectual worked out his relationship to his culture. One of these is that for several years after 1929 Musa was embroiled in a bitter quarrel with the Syrian-Egyptian families that controlled Egypt's press. Musa interpreted this struggle as part of his nationalist campaign to fight "foreign" control of Egypt's economy, but the rancor of the exchange, and the fact that the "Syrians" were Egyptian residents, made the engagement appear to many contemporaries to be a personal vendetta against Musa's former employers. The episode nevertheless reveals much about the mass media of the period and of its influence on the type of literary culture which developed. Another important discovery was that Musa was on the editorial staff of the primary Coptic newspaper during the period 1942-52, and wrote several provocative, sectarian articles defending the Coptic community and attacking Muslims. His work in this period is a glaring anomaly in the career of a man who sought to transcend such sectarian divisiveness, and demands explanation in terms of the political pressures on Musa as an individual and the growing communal divisions within Egypt at the time.

Other fertile issues include Musa's use of the YMCA as a non-sectarian channel for expression of his political views at a time when he was denied access to the press; and his increasing radicalization after the 1952 revolution, marked by a growing aversion to the European civilization that he had long adored and whose virtues he had proclaimed.

I am developing my study with the information that I gained

from the Cairo research and from other sources, including Musa's fifty-odd books, the writings of the scholars and literati who influenced him, data on the changing cultural and economic face of Egypt in the twentieth century, and theoretical studies of how intellectuals function within their societies. Musa, as a Fabian (he had joined that society while studying in England), was convinced that ideas could indeed change society, and he may have been the first genuine social critic in his country. His work had a hostile reception from every regime up to 1952, and he was the bête noire especially of Ismail Sidqi, but he had a great influence on a generation of intellectuals who to this day express their debt to him for awakening them to the world of critical thought.

I am framing the study by showing how the features of his career fit into the culture of his time. Another task is to analyze the relationship of heterodoxy in the intellectual field to that in the political and social field--that is, to see to what extent, and how, attacks on religious and other traditions were perceived to be attacks on the ruling class itself, which derived its power and legitimacy from the established order. Since any change in conceptual schemes would require a change in social structure, challenges to tradition could not be tolerated. Finally, the apparent clash of ideas--religious vs. secular/scientific--needs to be examined as a struggle for control of education and as a clash of social status between the clergy and a newly established scientific-professional stratum which sought legitimacy by challenging the existence of certain institutions and by seeking to control others.

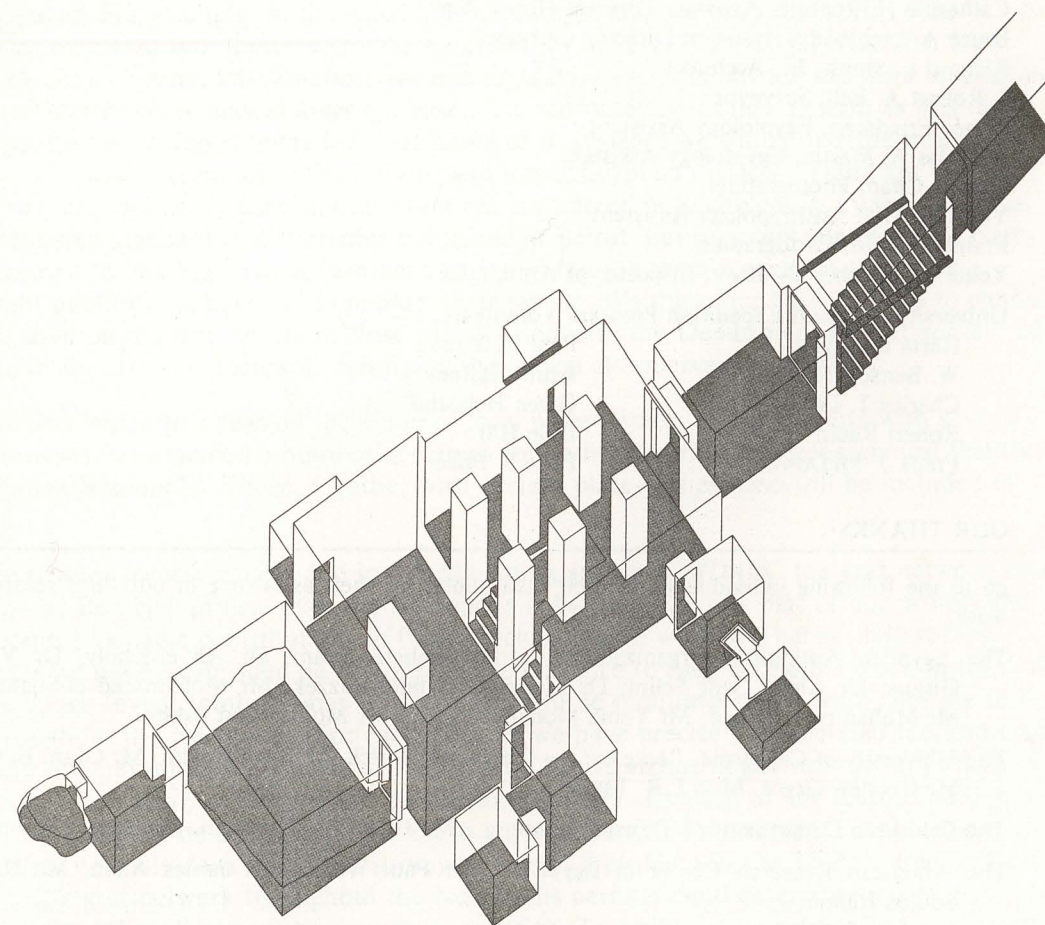
For this study to succeed it will have to treat two major problems. The first is to make meaningful the intellectual history of twentieth-century Egypt against the background of the country's socio-economic development, and the second is a rigorous analysis of the meaning of secularism in the Egyptian context. Neither of these tasks has been done adequately before; the data and conceptual elements are now available at least to make a beginning in that direction.

Vernon Egger
ARCE Fellow, 1979-80
Funded by ICA

THE BERKELEY MAP

OF THE

THEBAN NECROPOLIS



REPORT OF THE
THIRD SEASON, 1980

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE BERKELEY MAP OF THE THEBAN NECROPOLIS

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sheets was produced for us by Princeton Polychrome and the University of California Press and are available upon request for examination.) The sample map sheet was an important step in the preparation of the full map sets, for it helped point out several unsuspected problem areas. The scale at which the Berkeley Theban maps are to be published and the type of material they must contain make them unique cartographic productions: most of the design standards used by various national and international map-making agencies simply cannot be applied, for they do not deal with such complex cultural features, with subterranean as well as surface features, with remains of so many periods, with such rugged terrain at such a precise scale, or with bi- and perhaps even trilingual labels. Questions of color, line weight, map symbols, and the like have largely been settled. But we have found ourselves faced with the task of designing our own cartographic standards; in a very real sense, we are establishing a completely new genre of archaeological cartography.

An unexpected problem, for example, has been a terminological one. From the beginning of our project, we have felt that it was essential that the *Atlas* map sheets be bilingual, with legends and indices in both English and Arabic (and, perhaps, with hieroglyphics, too). The problem of selecting the *best* Arabic terms for the maps has proved more difficult than we had first anticipated. For example, in the legend of our sample map we used the word *ناووس* to mean *tomb*. We based this choice upon the statement in Lane's *Arabic-English Lexicon*, I, 8, p.2867: "*De Sacy observes, that En-Nuweyree and El-Makreezee constantly use this word in speaking of the burial-places of the ancient kings of Egypt....*". Unfortunately, as fine as term as this might seem to be, no one in Egypt today has ever heard of it. Instead, we should use the more general term *مقبرة*, common to both Cairo and upper Egyptian dialects. There are other terms, however, commonly used in Cairo that are considered poor choices in Luxor, technical terms considered standard in dictionaries published in Beirut, but unacceptable in Cairo. Committees formed by the Egyptian government to determine the most acceptable terms for government publications have yet to publish their results. We therefore have decided to choose the terms used on the map sheets in close consultation with the Department of Antiquities, but to include in the *Atlas* an excursus identifying the lexical alternatives available.

Work also was begun this year on the study of local place-names, and interviews with several dozen Qurnawis have yielded a number of names for paths, quarries, and geographical features in the Theban Necropolis. These, together with ancient place-names, also will be included in the *Atlas*.

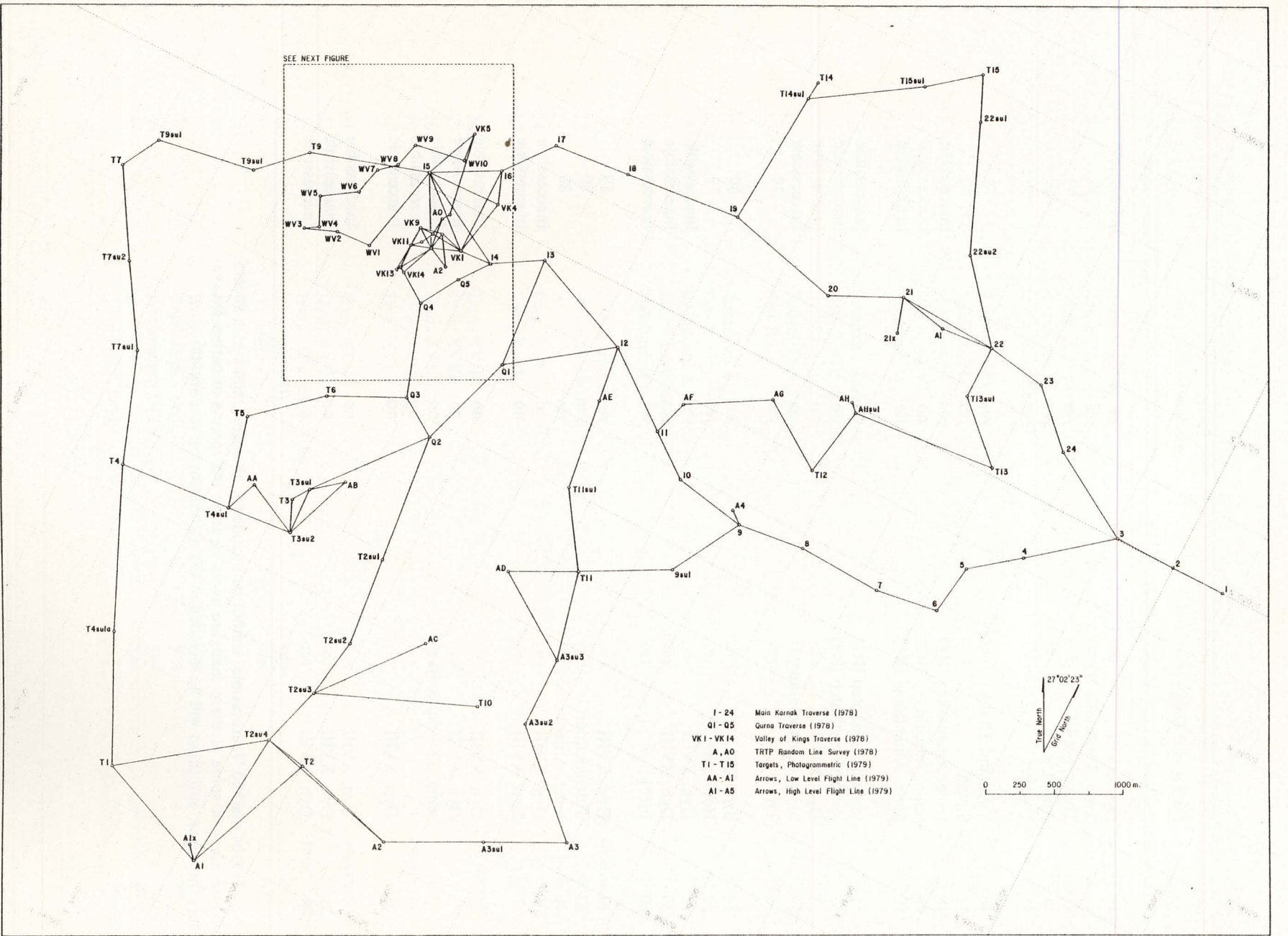
As we have noted in past reports and in a forthcoming article in *MDAIK*, the grid network established by the Berkeley project over the Necropolis is both a necessary part of our project and one of its most valuable contributions to future archaeological work at Thebes. The survey monuments we have established lie not only at the entrance to each accessible tomb in the Valley of the Kings (every tomb we map in later years will be monumented as well), but are to be found throughout the Necropolis. For each of them we have precisely determined the grid coordinates and the elevation above mean sea level. Any future archaeologist working anywhere in the Necropolis can easily determine the precise location and elevation of any feature he desires simply by determining its position in relation to any two Berkeley monuments. As we have noted elsewhere, not only does this make surveying less of a problem in the Theban area, but the use of a single grid network throughout the Necropolis permits rapid determination of geographical relationships between the features it contains. To facilitate the work of other projects at Thebes, we are including on the following pages a list of the Berkeley survey monuments established to date, giving a description of their position and their precise grid coordinates and elevation. Two plans, one of the Necropolis-wide traverse, the other of the Valley of the Kings (including the West Valley) show the relative position of each survey point.

STATUS OF KV TOMB MAPPING

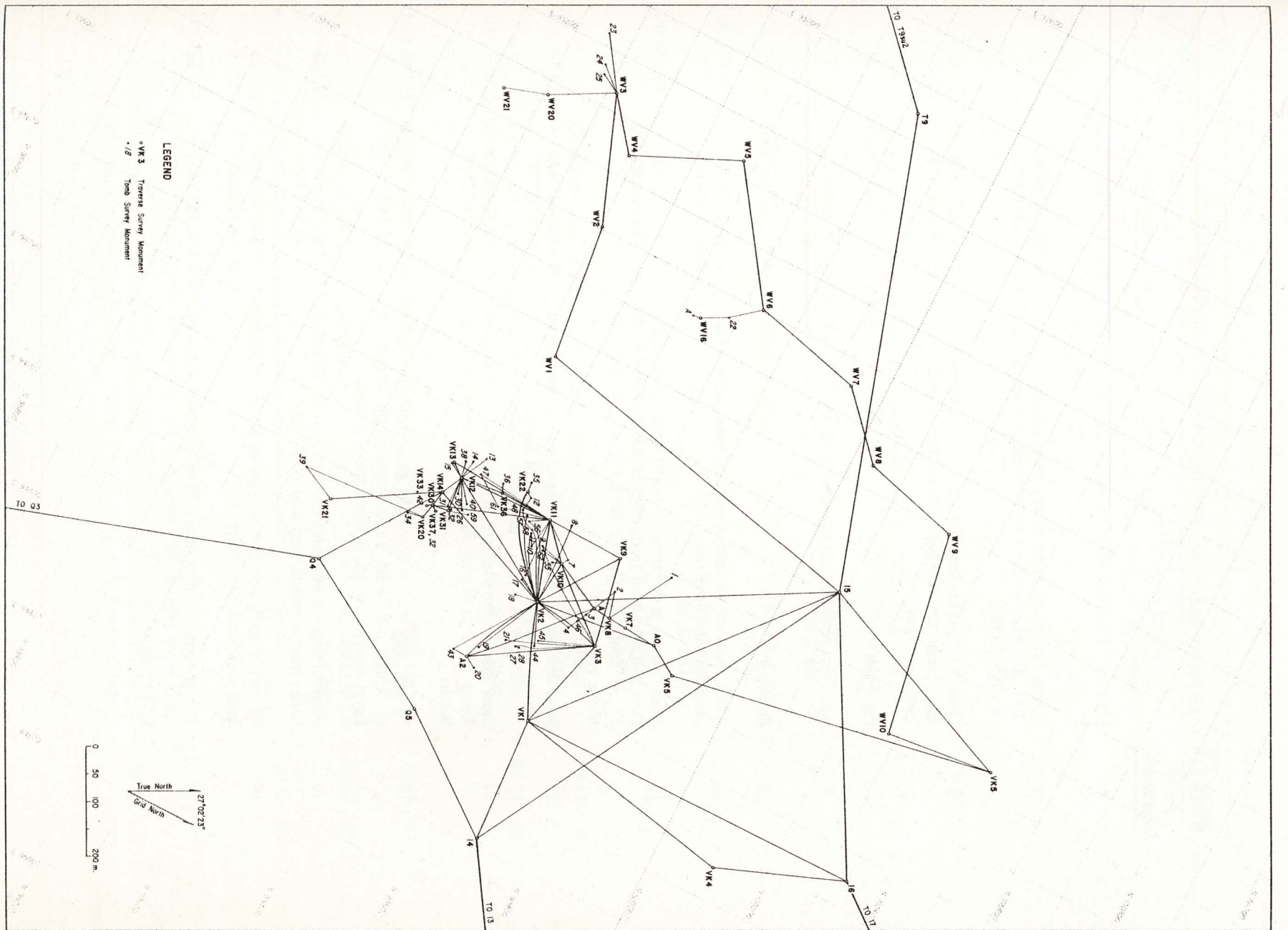
<i>Tomb number</i>	<i>Date and/or Owner</i>	<i>Survey monument at entrance</i>	<i>Year mapped</i>
1	Ramesses VII	yes	78
2	Ramesses IV	yes	78
3	temp. Ramesses III	yes	78
4	Ramesses XI	yes	78
5	temp. Ramesses II	no	Inaccessible
6	Ramesses IX	yes	78
7	Ramesses II	yes	79
8	Merneptah	yes	79
9	Ramesses VI	yes	79
10	Amenmesse	yes	80
11	Setnakht/Ramesses III	yes	80
12	Dyn. XVIII or later	yes	80
13	Bay(?)	yes	80
14	Tausert/Setnakht(?)	yes	80
15	Seti II	yes	80
16	Ramesses I	yes	79
17	Seti I	yes	79
18	Ramesses X	yes	79
19	Montuherkhephesef	yes	79
20	Hatshepsut	yes	80
21	Two women(?)	yes	Inaccessible
22	Amenhotep III	yes	80
23	Ay	yes	80
24	Dyn. XVIII	yes	80
25	Dyn. XVIII	yes	80
26	Dyn. XVIII	yes	80
27	Dyn. XVIII	yes	Inaccessible
28	Dyn. XVIII	yes	80
29	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible
30	Dyn. XVIII	yes	80
31	Dyn. XVIII	yes	Inaccessible
32	Dyn. XVIII	yes	80
33	temp. Thutmose III	no	Inaccessible
34	Thutmose III	yes	80
35	Amenhotep II	yes	80
36	Maiherperi	yes	80
37	temp. Thutmose III	yes	80
38	Thutmose I or II	yes	80
39	Amenhotep I(?)	yes	80
40	Dyn. XVIII	yes	80

<i>Tomb number</i>	<i>Date and/or Owner</i>	<i>Survey monument at entrance</i>	<i>Year mapped</i>
41	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible
42	temp. Thutmose III	yes	80
43	Thutmose IV	yes	80
44	Anen(?)	yes	80
45	Userhet	yes	80
46	Yuya and Thuya	yes	78
47	Siptah	yes	80
48	temp. Amenhotep II(?)	yes	Inaccessible
49	temp. Amenhotep II(?)	no	Inaccessible
50	temp. Amenhotep II(?)	no	Inaccessible
51	temp. Amenhotep II(?)	no	Inaccessible
52	temp. Amenhotep II(?)	no	Inaccessible
53	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible
54	temp. Tutankhamun	no	Inaccessible
55	Tiy(?)	yes	79
56	dyn. XIX	yes	80
57	Horemheb	yes	79
58	Dyn. XVIII	yes	Inaccessible
59	Dyn. XVIII	yes	Inaccessible
60	In(?)	no	Inaccessible
61	Dyn. XVIII	yes	80
62	Tutankhamun	yes	80
A	temp. Amenhotep III	yes	80
B	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible
C	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible
D	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible
E	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible
F	temp. Thutmose III	no	Inaccessible
G	?	no	Inaccessible
H	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible
I	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible
J	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible
K	Dyn. XVIII	no	Inaccessible

† Tombs marked "Inaccessible" cannot be included in the topographic map sheets. Sketch plans of some of these tomb are available from the reports of earlier excavators, however, and these will be included in the accompanying text section.



West Bank Traverse Survey Monuments



Valley of the Kings Traverse and Tomb Survey Monuments

BERKELEY THEBAN MAPPING PROJECT SURVEY MONUMENTS

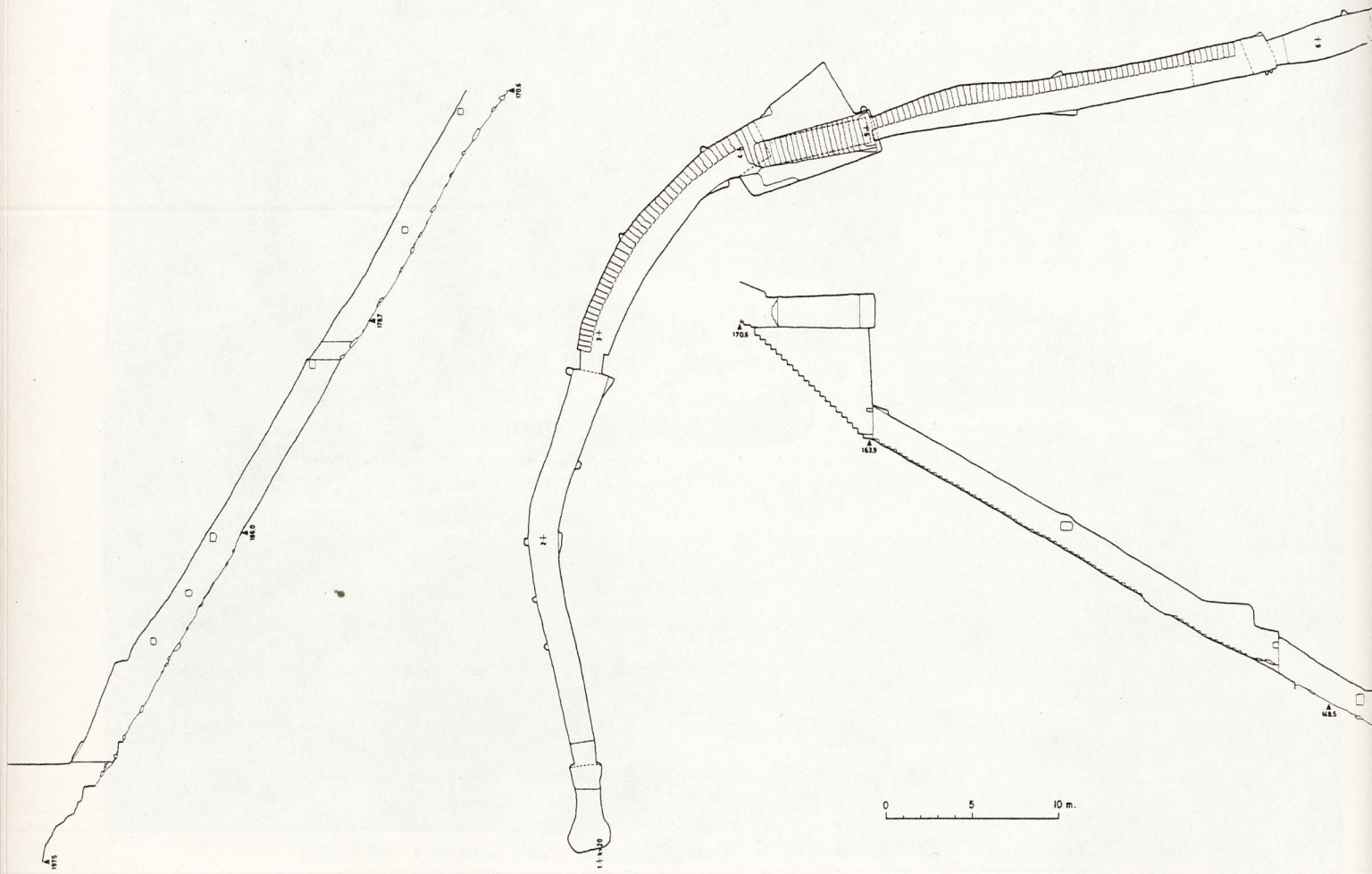
<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
1	East end of Karnak baseline, 401.61 m. east of point 2	For reference only	
2	Centre Franco-égyptien survey point under 20 x 20 cm. cover plate at west end of Avenue of Criosphinxes	N 100,000.0000 E 100,000.0000	
3	Chiselled cross on concrete stairs of landing in lot on east bank between French House and Son et Lumiere offices	N 100,007.4877 E 99,546.1138	
4-8	Point lost		
9	Nail in railroad tie next to small canal	N 98,842.2330 E 97,053.3143	
10	Point lost		
11	Wood hub set in center of dirt track along small canal east of Qurna road	N 99,172.6208 E 96,216.0705	76.574 (d)†
12	Steel disc set in concrete on top of knoll 85 m. along Deir el-Bahari road from intersection at Qurna road; 25 m. south of Deir el-Bahari road. Ht. 0.08 m. above ground	N 99,583.3778 E 95,685.2584	99.496 (d)
13	Steel disc set in concrete on knoll east of trail above Deir el-Bahari leading to Valley of Kings	N 99,904.3882 E 94,925.7797	203.34 (t)†
14	Steel disc set in concrete east of trail to Valley of Kings ca. 3 m. from edge of cliff above Deir el-Bahari	N 99,700.8920 E 94,589.2590	236.48 (t)
15	90 mm. pipe set on corner of gebel between Valley of Kings and West Valley; apparently Survey of Egypt monument. Ht. 0.30 m. above ground	N 100,087.9370 E 93,890.1393	237.90 (t)
16	50 mm. angle iron found on bluff east of Valley of Kings road, opposite road into West Valley	N 100,336.9612 E 94,351.5920	222.08 (t)
17	90 mm. pipe found 250 m. east of Valley of Kings road atop bluff, 3 m. from edge	N 100,678.8400 E 94,620.5857	196.15 (t)
18	30 mm. pipe set atop ridge 100 m. south of Valley of Kings road and ca. 540 m. above Qurna road. Ht. 0.08 m. above ground	N 100,732.3443 E 95,179.8453	149.12 (t)

<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
19	Wood hub set atop low rise ca. 5 m. north of Valley of Kings road, ca. 200 m. above Qurna. Rock cairn atop point	N 100,821.8556 E 96,035.5291	92.992 (d)
20-24	point lost		
A 1	Re-bar set near top of mound at south end of Birket Habu	N 94,885.0803 E 94,627.1308	85.84 (t)
A 1x	PK nail set in bridge over canal	N 94,978.6070 E 94,548.5057	76.365 (d)
A 2	PK nail set in northeast top of concrete well in cultivation northeast of village	N 95,631.4651 E 95,795.3114	75.63 (t)
A 3	Steel bolt set in railroad tie east of el-Kôm	N 96,231.1203 E 96,977.6962	76.90 (t)
A 3su1	Steel rod set in center of railroad tracks	N 95,958.4743 E 96,438.9044	
A 3su2	PK nail set in railroad tie	N 96,854.4981 E 96,321.5358	77.528 (d)
A 3su3	Used natural V in railroad tie on north side of track	N 97,374.3361 E 96,318.8915	77.789 (d)
A"A"	Chiselled cross on rock outcrop along ridge south of Valley of Queens	N 97,503.8473 E 93,784.6049	153.12 (t)
A"B"	Re-bar set in desert just south of road to Valley of Queens	N 97,820.9328 E 94,367.8290	96.21 (t)
A"C"	Point lost		
A"D"	Re-bar set in cultivation south of Colossi of Memnon	N 97,785.1263 E 95,707.4913	75.56 (t)
A"E"	Re-bar set just east of Qurna road	N 99,180.6350 E 95,739.4968	81.63 (t)
Q 1	Chiselled cross on large rock atop hill above Ilwet el-Sheikh Abd el-Qurna, north of Qurna road opposite Ramesseum	N 99,088.3320 E 94,994.8320	160.45 (t)
Q 2	Steel disc set in concrete atop hill ca. 150 m. east of Deir el-Medineh	N 98,386.0814 E 94,760.8296	140.545 (d)
Q 3	Steel disc set in concrete atop ridge ca. 300 m. northwest of Dier el-Medineh	N 98,565.0301 E 94,481.7598	205.13 (t)

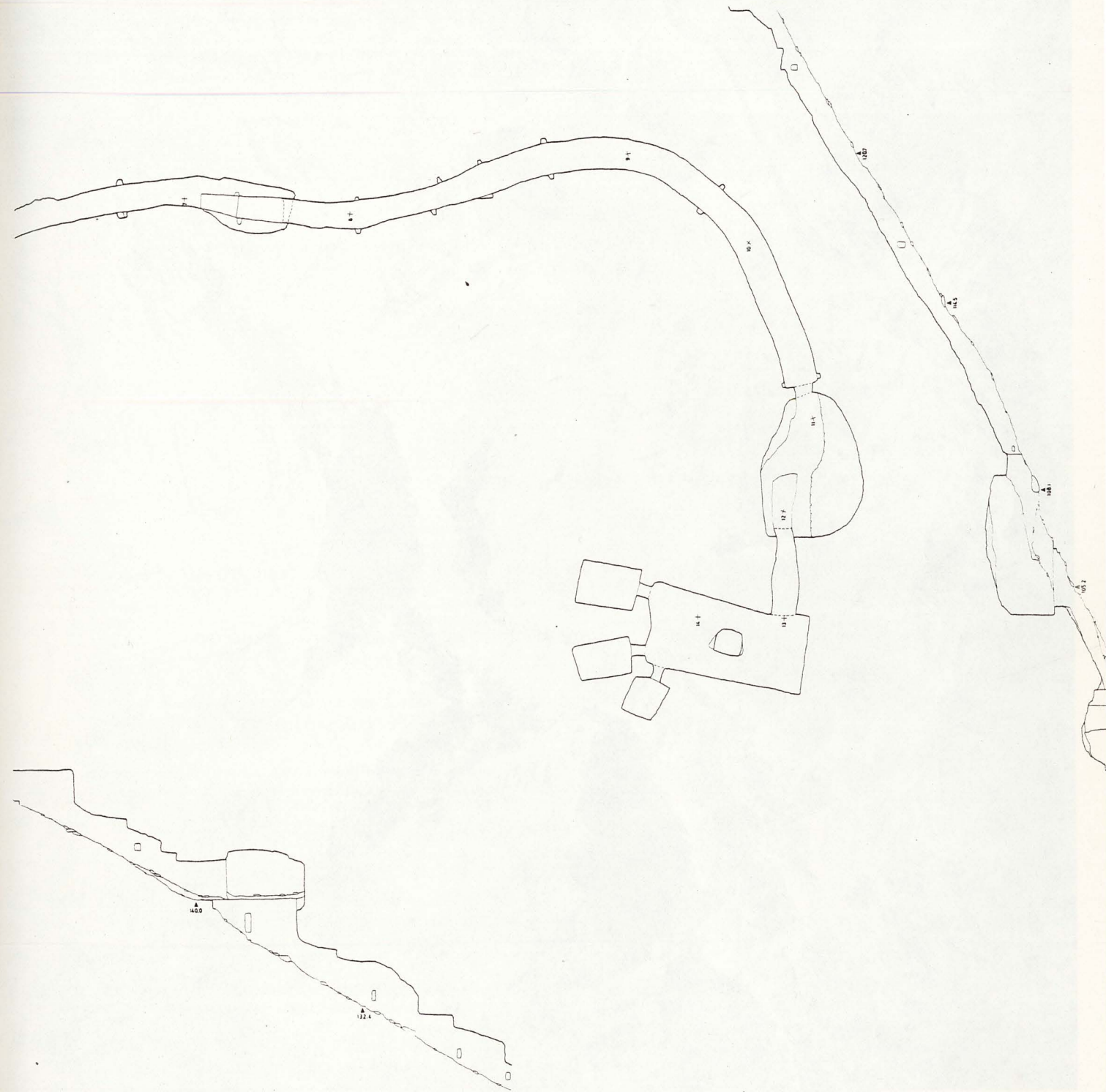
<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
Q 4	90 mm. Survey of Egypt pipe found atop of ridge between Valley of Kings and Deir el-Bahari, ca. 500 m. south of Deir el-Bahari	N 99,216.9164 E 94,266.7820	299.46 (t)
Q 5	Steel disc set in concrete on first hill south of Valley of Kings - Deir el-Bahari trail along ridge	N 99,494.8566 E 94,430.4681	288.91 (t)
T 1	20 mm. re-bar set in desert flatland south of Deir el-Muharib and west of Birket Habu. Marked with rock cairns. Ht. 0.33 m. above ground	N 95,227.9596 E 93,786.0424	88.120 (d)
T 2	20 mm. re-bar set atop dirt wall 300 m. east of canal on east side of Birket Habu. Flush with ground	N 95,852.4320 E 95,019.9124	75.381 (d)
T 2su1	PK nail set in secure mud brick ca. 50 m. southwest of southwest corner of Medinet Habu enclosure wall	N 97,445.1565 E 94,856.3055	82.666 (d)
T 2su2	Re-bar set in field south of Medinet Habu; not referenced	N 96,797.2315 E 94,923.1637	75.47 (t)
T 2su3	PK nail set in hard ground atop mound of Birket Habu	N 96,354.1891 E 94,849.4963	86.75 (t)
T 2su4	PK nail set in hard ground atop 3rd mound south of T 2su3	N 95,908.9526 E 94,715.1752	91.082 (t)
T 3	Re-bar set on south side of small wadi floor, south of Valley of Queens	N 97,536.4097 E 94,081.7009	95.292 (d)
T 3su1	Chiselled cross on large rock on edge of path on ridge south of Valley of Queens. Ht. 0.20 m. above ground	N 97,656.5724 E 94,163.1809	125.68 (t)
T 3su2	90 mm. Survey of Egypt pipe on northeast slope of small hill south of Valley of Queens. Ht. 0.10 m. above ground	N 97,316.3990 E 94,176.9354	100.682 (d)
T 4	Chiselled cross on small rock outcrop atop ridge northwest of southern end of Birket Habu	N 97,206.3570 E 92,873.7694	183.67 (t)
T 4su1	Chiselled cross on rock outcrop at northwest end of small hill south of T 3su2	N 97,272.1830 E 93,696.9156	118.520 (d)



Deir el-Bahari photographed at the elevation of the cliff behind



Plan and Section of the tomb



nb of Hatshepsut, KV 20



Vertical Aerial Photograph of Valley of the Kings and Deir el-Bahari at 3,000 ft. (ca. 900 m.)

<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
T 4sula	Chiselled cross on rock outcrop in desert flatland northwest of southern end of Birket Habu. Point marked by blue paint and two rock cairns. Ht. 0.14 m. above ground	N 96,100.4343 E 93,360.0482	95.372 (d)
T 5	90 mm. Survey of Egypt pipe on peak above Valley of Queens. Ht. 0.10 m. above ground	N 97,920.6028 E 93,518.9214	234.21 (t)
T 6	PK nail set 3 cm. below surface atop knob north-northeast of Valley of Queens. Ht. 0.33 m. above ground	N 98,310.4351 E 93,962.9472	205.54 (t)
T 7	PK nail set 2 cm. below surface atop gebel near southwest edge ca. 1.5 km. from el-Qurn	N 99,127.9854 E 91,890.8699	490.71 (t)
T 7su1	Chiselled cross on small rock outcrop half way up ridge running from top of gebel in southwest direction. Rock cairns nearby	N 97,981.8831 E 92,595.7708	244.74 (t)
T 7su2	Chiselled cross on small rock outcrop on third ridge beyond T 7su1. Large rock outcrop and cairns nearby	N 98,534.0390 E 92,249.6672	366.37 (t)
T 8	20 mm. re-bar set flush with ground in small dirt clearing east of main road through village of el-Kôm		76.415 (d)
T 9	PK nail set below surface on ridge overlooking West Valley. Three rock cairns nearby	N 99,820.5915 E 93,053.4889	332.80 (t)
T 9su1	Chiselled cross on small rock outcrop on northeast edge of small rise atop gebel. Rock cairns nearby	N 99,403.3121 E 92,043.9829	503.40 (t)
T 9su2	Chiselled cross on small rock outcrop near east edge of gebel top overlooking West Valley. Rock cairns nearby	N 99,523.1716 E 92,750.4535	465.67 (t)
T 10	20 mm. re-bar set in cultivation northwest of village of el-Kôm	N 96,810.2242 E 95,951.2951	79.942 (d)
T 11	PK nail set in pavement on east side of bridge near Colossi of Memnon. Blue paint on point	N 98,008.5469 E 96,164.1312	77.570 (d)
T 11su1	Re-bar set in cultivation northeast of Colossi of Memnon and east of Ramesseum	N 98,524.1883 E 95,830.2158	75.88 (t)
T 12	Re-bar set in cultivation ca. 100 m. northwest of main road south of school	N 99,435.9363 E 97,347.7121	76.108 (d)

<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
T 13	PK nail set atop dirt mound ca. 15 m. north from pump house	N 100,048.8447 E 98,502.4875	78.243 (d)
T 14	Chiselled cross on small rock on elevated plain near quarry. Rock cairns nearby	N 101,952.7164 E 96,107.5842	111.78 (t)
T 14sul	Chiselled cross on rock on elevated plain near quarry. Three rock cairns nearby	N 101,818.4890 E 96,098.4912	112.43 (t)
T 15	Chiselled cross on rock outcrop on floor of small wadi used as quarry. Rock cairns nearby	N 102,552.5284 E 97,146.2456	83.155 (d)
T 15sul	Chiselled cross on rock outcrop on same plain as T 14. Rock Cairns nearby	N 102,283.3169 E 96,813.8248	110.12 (t)
VK 1	Chiselled cross on rock, north of trail to Valley of Kings in center of small <i>peninsula</i> overlooking Valley	N 99,688.0440 E 94,355.9260	237.03 (t)
VK 2	Steel disc set in concrete on knoll east from and above Valley of Kings rest house	N 99,605.7284 E 94,155.6442	198.65 (t)
VK 3	Steel disc set in concrete atop hill east of Valley of Kings road, ca. 100 m. north of entrance to Valley, above tombs 3, 4, and 46	N 99,736.1936 E 94,179.0911	198.30 (t)
VK 4	90 mm. pipe found atop bluff east of road to Valley of Kings across from intersection of West Valley road	N 100,109.4379 E 94,439.5929	
VK 5	Chiselled cross on small rock outcrop ca. 50 m. northwest of Valley of Kings road and ca. 200 m. below West Valley road intersection	N 100,480.7106 E 94,057.4645	141.020 (d)
VK 6	30 mm. pipe set ca. 1.5 m. northwest of Valley of Kings road, 4.45 m. above 11th power pole above West Valley road at sharp curve to right	N 99,886.1070 E 94,164.2290	155.426 (d)
VK 7	Point set on line between <i>A</i> and <i>A0</i> , ca. 67 m. from <i>A</i>	N 99,771.1592 E 94,125.4254	
VK 8	Point set on line between <i>A</i> and <i>A0</i> , ca. 32 m. from <i>A</i>	N 99,736.5926 E 94,122.7763	
VK 9	Steel disc set in concrete in slope of hill opposite sales area at entrance to Valley of Kings	N 99,705.3723 E 94,018.1802	200.73 (t)

<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
VK 10	Chiselled cross on concrete sewer line ca. 1 m. south of iron cover beyond ghafir station at entrance to Valley of Kings, opposite entrance of tomb KV 6	N 99,614.4047 E 94,075.4870	171.481 (d)
VK 11	Steel disc set in concrete atop small hill above ghafir's hut across from Valley of Kings rest house	N 99,560.4470 E 94,013.5666	195.75 (t)
VK 12	Steel disc set in concrete atop small hill at end of Valley of Kings above tomb KV 47	N 99,380.7371 E 94,018.8742	201.73 (t)
VK 13	Chiselled cross on rock in entrance enclosure of tomb KV 15 near north wall of same; C24 marker next to point	N 99,355.5842 E 94,000.2042	192.580 (d)
VK 14	Chiselled cross on rock outcrop at south end of Valley of Kings on bluff above tomb 34; Ht. 0.25 m. above ground	N 99,362.0805 E 94,057.4982	220.95 (t)
VK 15-19	Number not assigned		
VK 20	Drilled hole in rock ca. 2 m. from cliff edge above tomb KV 34	N 99,350.0088 E 94,114.0053	219.70 (t)
VK 21	Drilled hole in rock in center of wadi near tomb KV 34	N 99,187.0530 E 94,160.2972	237.15 (t)
VK 22	Chiselled cross on rock on centerline of path to tomb KV 35 ca. 16 m. from tomb entrance	N 99,500.4862 E 93,985.5966	184.17 (t)
VK 23-29	Number not assigned		
VK 30	PK nail set in concrete pad near base of stairway to tomb KV 34	N 99,356.6540 E 94,087.4135	192.44 (t)
VK 31	Chiselled cross on rock ca. 1 m. from edge of retaining wall around tomb KV 37	N 99,387.3556 E 94,082.9577	189.19 (t)
VK 32	Chiselled cross on rock ca. 1 m. from edge of retaining wall around tomb KV 37	N 99,361.1784 E 94,092.3008	
VK 33	Chiselled cross on rock ca. 1 m. from edge of retaining wall above tomb KV 42	N 99,353.8939 E 94,089.7403	
VK 34-35	Number not assigned		
VK 36	Chiselled cross on rock ca. 18 m. from tomb KV 36 and ca. 3 m. from angle iron	N 99,460.5852 E 94,011.6526	180.95 (t)

<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
<i>A</i>	Theban Royal Tomb Project marker: brass disc set in concrete, stamped with <i>A</i> and <i>TRTP</i>	N 99,703.9981 E 94,120.2784	166.283 (d)
<i>A0</i>	Theban Royal Tomb Project marker: brass disc set in concrete, stamped with <i>A0</i> and <i>TRTP</i>	N 99,830.6362 E 94,129.9835	160.570 (d)
<i>A1</i>	Theban Royal Tomb Project marker: brass disc set in concrete, stamped with <i>A1</i> and <i>TRTP</i>	N 99,598.5313 E 94,277.1212	190.44 (t)
<i>A2</i>	Theban Royal Tomb Project marker: brass disc set in concrete, stamped with <i>A2</i> and <i>TRTP</i> , lying above entrance of tomb KV 19	N 99,535.9721 E 94,303.3001	202.839 (d)
<i>A3</i>	Theban Royal Tomb Project marker: brass disc set in concrete, stamped with <i>A3</i> and <i>TRTP</i>	N 99,531.2265 E 94,265.9203	197.07 (t)
<i>B1</i>	Theban Royal Tomb Project marker: brass disc set in concrete, stamped with <i>B1</i> and <i>TRTP</i>	N 99,570.7450 E 94,159.2130	181.760 (d)
<i>C</i>	Theban Royal Tomb Project marker: brass disc set in concrete, stamped with <i>C</i> and <i>TRTP</i>	N 99,432.9373 E 94,020.2547	181.61 (t)
<i>C2</i>	Theban Royal Tomb Project marker: brass disc set in concrete, stamped with <i>C2</i> and <i>TRTP</i>	N 99,365.5924 E 94,003.9674	192.63 (t)
WV 1	Square bolt set in concrete atop ridge between Valley of Kings and West Valley	N 99,432.5361 E 93,745.6954	302.42 (t)
WV 2	90 mm. Survey of Egypt pipe near angle iron on hill between WV 1 and tomb KV 25	N 99,401.9563 E 93,497.3136	270.94 (t)
WV 3	Chiselled cross on rock on West Valley floor at end of road near tombs KV 23, 24, and 25	N 99,316.0195 E 93,267.6919	184.51 (t)
WV 4	Re-bar set in concrete east of road on West Valley floor	N 99,388.4665 E 93,359.8417	180.74 (t)
WV 5	Re-bar set in concrete near beginning of stone walls at fork in road	N 99,578.2705 E 93,272.5083	173.50 (t)
WV 6	Re-bar set in concrete at bend in road near shoulder, east of road near tomb KV 22	N 99,732.7058 E 93,496.6282	165.57 (t)
WV 7	Drilled hole atop rock ca. 15 m. east of road ca. 400 m. south of Davis House	N 99,936.8215 E 93,547.9692	161.76 (t)
WV 8	Re-bar set in concrete ca. 20 m. west of road on small rise ca. 250 m. south of Davis House	N 100,037.4995 E 93,658.8744	158.52 (t)

<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
WV 9	Re-bar set in concrete atop small rise behind ghafir's hut across road from Davis House	N 100,217.7630 E 93,706.3209	166.15
WV 10	Re-bar set in concrete ca. 15 m. south of dirt road ca. 30 m. from intersection with Valley of Kings road	N 100,285.0600 E 94,079.1941	144.38 (t)
WV 11-15	Number not assigned		
WV 16	Re-bar set atop small rise near cliffs on east side of West Valley	N 99,637.0441 E 93,564.1222	185.57 (t)
WV 17-19	Number not assigned		
WV 20	Re-bar set on west slope of wadi near ghafir's hut; marked with rock cairn	N 99,206.4843 E 93,327.5027	197.29 (t)
WV 21	Re-bar set in concrete atop small rise near ghafir's hut at end of West Valley	N 99,130.4038 E 93,352.2072	200.94 (t)
<i>(Survey Points Set at KV Tomb Entrance)</i>			
tomb 1	Chiselled cross on natural rock outside entrance	N 99,804.4970 E 94,006.2958	171.219 (d)
tomb 2	Chiselled cross on natural rock outside entrance	N 99,724.4818 E 94,074.5872	167.807 (d)
tomb 3	30 mm. pipe in ground at entrance	N 99,695.0052 E 94,136.4244	166.818 (d)
tomb 4	Chiselled cross on natural rock outside entrance	N 99,677.3408 E 94,170.8094	168.921 (d)
tomb 6	Point same as VK 10		
tomb 7	Chiselled cross on concrete landing at top of ancient steps	N 99,621.3077 E 94,063.7471	169.75 (t)
tomb 8	PK nail set ca. 2 m. before wood steps	N 99,599.3610 E 94,003.7426	178.964 (d)
tomb 9	Chiselled cross on natural rock at beginning of entry ramp	N 99,568.5323 E 94,062.3363	174.306 (t)
tomb 10	Re-bar set in concrete approx. on centerline of tomb entrance	N 99,552.0596 E 94,071.6522	174.13 (t)
tomb 11	Chiselled cross on natural rock on centerline at beginning of enclosure	N 99,539.9734 E 94,050.1925	175.89 (t)

<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
tomb 12	Re-bar set in concrete at top of entry stairway	N 99,511.2280 E 93,994.2373	181.29 (t)
tomb 13	Chiselled cross on rock on enclosure centerline	N 99,406.2000 E 93,967.8252	184.87 (t)
tomb 14	Chiselled cross on rock on enclosure centerline ca. 2 m. from its beginning	N 99,387.3866 E 93,982.7166	186.83 (t)
tomb 15	Chiselled cross on rock on centerline at beginning of enclosure	N 99,355.4314 E 94,001.3168	192.62 (t)
tomb 16	PK nail set in concrete beside dirt path at tomb entry	N 99,564.9474 E 94,122.6648	178.198 (d)
tomb 17	PK nail set in concrete ca. 1 m. before top step at tomb entrance	N 99,561.7063 E 94,133.2031	178.021 (d)
tomb 18	Chiselled cross on concrete threshold	N 99,564.4580 E 94,161.9146	180.875 (d)
tomb 19	Chiselled cross on rock ramp approach	N 99,547.7812 E 94,279.5119	188.430 (d)
tomb 20	Brass tag set in stone just before steps in tomb entrance	N 99,556.8472 E 94,314.7124	197.508 (d)
tomb 21	Re-bar set in concrete near top edge of pit	N 99,584.7495 E 94,243.6668	181.48 (t)
tomb 22	Re-bar set in concrete at beginning of tomb enclosure approx. on centerline	N 99,682.5500 E 93,539.5495	171.11 (t)
tomb 23	Re-bar set in concrete at entrance	N 99,267.5085 E 93,177.2530	197.49 (t)
tomb 24	Re-bar set in concrete at entrance	N 99,276.3543 E 93,231.8858	192.27 (t)
tomb 25	Re-bar set in concrete at entrance	N 99,281.5560 E 93,248.1630	190.53 (t)
tomb 26	Re-bar set in concrete at edge of pit	N 99,408.6996 E 94,070.7350	190.15 (t)
tomb 27	Re-bar set in concrete on northeast edge of pit	N 99,605.8432 E 94,245.9743	179.36 (t)
tomb 28	Re-bar set in concrete on centerline at entrance	N 99,613.0532 E 94,244.9967	177.52 (t)

<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
tomb 30	Angle iron from earlier survey at beginning of entry enclosure	N 99,389.7584 E 94,056.7414	186.69 (t)
tomb 31	Chiselled cross on rock at beginning of enclosure	N 99,381.9042 E 94,076.2223	190.63 (t)
tomb 32	Re-bar set in concrete at beginning of enclosure	N 99,360.4483 E 94,084.6738	191.99 (t)
tomb 34	PK nail set on centerline of concrete pad at top of stairway	N 99,322.0750 E 94,118.9209	207.20 (t)
tomb 35	Chiselled cross on rock at top of stairway	N 99,499.3935 E 93,969.1258	185.50 (t)
tomb 36	Re-bar set in concrete near east edge of pit	N 99,454.4232 E 93,994.3915	179.81 (t)
tomb 37	PK nail set in stone on centerline at top of entry stairway	N 99,367.2757 E 94,093.3083	187.95 (t)
tomb 38	Re-bar set in concrete near east edge of enclosure	N 99,375.4612 E 93,989.4413	190.36 (t)
tomb 39	Drilled hole in rock above east side of entrance	N 99,122.4507 E 94,127.7951	249.42 (t)
tomb 40	Re-bar set in concrete at beginning of enclosure	N 99,411.1313 E 94,056.8305	185.00 (t)
tomb 42	Chiselled cross on rock on centerline at top of stairway	N 99,347.6183 E 94,092.1713	189.17 (t)
tomb 43	PK nail set in concrete at top of stairway. Place 0.09 m. below ground	N 99,509.2111 E 94,300.7499	201.71 (t)
tomb 44	Re-bar set in concrete on north edge of pit	N 99,636.9232 E 94,230.3693	174.73 (t)
tomb 45	Re-bar set in concrete on north edge of pit	N 99,638.7499 E 94,217.9498	172.91
tomb 46	30 mm. pipe set outside entrance	N 99,686.4580 E 94,153.0624	167.608 (d)
tomb 47	Chiselled cross on concrete on centerline at beginning of enclosure	N 99,410.4334 E 93,997.0475	185.16 (t)
tomb 48	PK nail set atop concrete/rubble wall above stairway	N 99,507.2010 E 94,019.1058	179.66 (t)

<i>Point reference</i>	<i>Point Description and Location</i>	<i>Adjusted coordinate</i>	<i>Elevation</i>
tomb 55	Chiselled cross at bottom of enclosure wall on centerline at north end	N 99,597.7755 E 94,079.5358	171.23 (t)
tomb 56	PK nail set atop concrete/rubble wall above entrance	N 99,538.9862 E 94,045.2410	176.61 (t)
tomb 57	PK nail set atop stairway	N 99,518.7733 E 94,026.9150	173.242 (d)
tomb 58	PK nail set atop concrete/rubble wall at entrance	N 99,526.0000 E 94,033.4970	175.39
tomb 59	Re-bar set in concrete at entrance	N 99,392.0235 E 94,078.8729	188.57 (t)
tomb 61	Chiselled cross on rock 1 m. before beginning of sloped entranceway	N 99,463.9900 E 94,035.3508	179.92 (t)
tomb 62	Chiselled cross on concrete platform atop steel stairway	N 99,572.2772 E 94,069.6382	170.55 (t)
tomb A	Chiselled cross on rock at entrance	N 99,623.4486 E 93,564.7975	178.01 (t)

- (d) Differential elevation
(t) Elevation trigonometrically derived

PROGRESS DURING THE THIRD SEASON

The principal objective of the third season of the Berkeley Theban Mapping Project, which ran from 15th April to 5th July 1980, was the completion of its work in the Valley of the Kings. That goal has been achieved. All accessible tombs and tomb chambers in both East and West Valleys have now been planned and sectioned, and field drawings of them have been prepared (see the accompanying table, which updates and corrects that published in our 1979 report). Copies of all known earlier sketches and plans of these tombs have been obtained from libraries in America and Europe: they will be included in the text section of the *Atlas KV* volume to provide a complete cartographic and architectural history of the Valley of the Kings, and to show what presently inaccessible chambers might look like.

In order to achieve in our final drawings the degree of accuracy that we feel the KV royal tombs deserve, we have this year altered the format of our field notes. Our procedure, illustrated by the sample note form in this report (cf. that shown in the report of 1978), now permits us to convert all of our field measurements into series of three-dimensional coordinates for each survey point in the tomb. This information is input into a computer which then can produce plots of tomb plans and sections with a resolution of 1/200 of an inch (0.13 mm.). These computer-generated drawings are checked and then photomechanically transferred to a stable-based plastic drafting medium which is then scribed (rather than inked). The results are drawings that are both extremely accurate and aesthetically pleasing. In addition, from these same three-dimensional coordinates, the computer generates axonometric drawings, from any desired angle, of tombs, tomb chambers, and whole sections of the gebel. Such *three-dimensional* drawings are especially useful graphic aids that show how tomb chambers lie in relation to each other, to other tombs, and to their geological environment.

As we noted in last year's report, a principal goal of the 1979-1980 seasons was the acquisition of complete aerial photographic coverage of the Theban Necropolis. We required precisely-flown vertical shots with sufficient overlap to permit the photogrammetric compilation of topographic maps. Since our maps are to be produced at two different scales, 1:500 for archaeologically-significant areas, 1:2,000 for outlying regions and for general coverage, we required flights at two different altitudes to achieve this economically and accurately. For several reasons, we eventually had four flights made, two at an altitude of 3,000 feet (ca. 900 m.), two at 5,500 feet (ca. 1,700 m.). The flights were made for us by the Remote Sensing Center of the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology following specifications designed for us by Mr George Katibah, Chief of the Office of Geometronics, California Department of Transportation, and by our Chief Surveyor, Mr David A. Goodman. Examples of the aerial photographs are included in this report (and a description of the pre-marks and flight lines may be found in the 1979 report, pp. 3-6).

During this third season, the project hired a DC-3 aircraft and flight crew from Pyramid Airlines, Cairo, and on two days, morning and afternoon, flew over the Theban Necropolis to obtain a series of oblique aerial photographs to complement the vertical shots taken in 1979. These oblique shots were obtained by removing the cargo doors of the aircraft and tying our photographer into the opening with ropes and cables so that while the plane banked and turned at altitudes ranging from 500 to 3,000 feet, he could lean forward to obtain the most desirable angles for the photographs. Several different cameras and film types were used in this endeavor; the results will be especially useful in identifying and tracing various ancient surface features in the Necropolis.

Earlier this year, our project contracted with Towill, Inc., photogrammetric engineers in San Francisco, to prepare a test sheet of the 1:500 topographic map, both to assess the quality of our vertical photography and to identify in advance problems that we are likely to encounter in composing and printing the final *Atlas* pages. (A limited edition of 1,000 copies of these test

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SUMMARY

No area of the world contains as many famous and important archaeological monuments as the West Bank at Luxor. Yet, in spite of centuries-old interest in such features as the Valley of the Kings, the Tombs of the Nobles, and scores of other monuments, there exists no accurate or complete map of the Theban Necropolis. Fewer than ten per cent of its monuments have ever been mapped and planned, and very few of these have been plotted accurately.

This project seeks to establish a survey network over the Theban Necropolis; to prepare a suitably detailed 1:500 archaeological map with 1:200 and 1:100 plans and sections of significant archaeological features; to publish these maps and plans together with more detailed records of measurements, in an accurate and permanent form, and to accompany these graphic aids with a concordance and catalog of West Bank archaeological materials.

Such a project as this will provide a useful tool for Egyptologists; but it also will play a significant role in the preparation of long-range plans for the protection and preservation of the rapidly-deteriorating monuments at Thebes.

During the first season of the project, in 1978, the grid network was established on the West Bank and several tombs in the Valley of the Kings were planned.

During the second season, in 1979, the project obtained complete vertical aerial photographic coverage of the Necropolis. Two pair each of two complete runs were made, two at 3,000 feet, to provide stereoscopic photography for topographical maps at 1:500, and two higher runs, at 5,000 feet, for maps at scale of 1:2,000. In addition, the project continued mapping tombs in the Valley of the Kings.

During the third season, which ran from 15th April to 5th July 1980, the project:

- obtained a full series of oblique aerial photographs of the Necropolis;
- mapped and planned all accessible tombs in the East and West Valleys of the Kings;
- completed the Necropolis-wide grid network;
- plotted surface archaeological features for the Valley of the Kings volume of the Theban Atlas;
- undertook toponymic studies of the Necropolis;
- began experiments with computer graphics for the preparation of axonometric tomb drawings;
- began experiments with topographic sheet design and layout.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA		DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
SURVEY NOTES		RECORD	PLAN P.5
TIG		ROEHRIG	KV. 20
CHARGE UNIT - EXPEND. AUTH.		WEATHER	
REMARKS: TAPE DATA, LEVEL NO., EDM/THEO. MODEL & NO., ETC.			
SU 2			
STATION	355°00	118°10	SD
AT GATE (A)	354°12	117°59	SD
	351°54	117°21	SD
	347°52	116°01	SD
	341°30	113°33	SD
AZ 324°03	252°02	HD 0.92	SD
Point Around L. Wall to	222°49	HD 1.00	SD
bottom cut K	121°26	HD 1.36	SD
bottom cut J	57°27	HD 0.90	SD
bottom cut I	09°08	HD 5.67	SD
bottom cut H	09°04	SD 6.03	SD
bottom cut G	07°48	SD 10.46	SD
bottom cut F	06°47	SD 11.68	SD
bottom cut E	04°14	SD 11.53	SD
bottom cut D (corner chamber)	357°02	SD 11.43	SD
at lintel C	354°59	SD 11.49	SD
at lintel B	AZ 3		SD
bottom cut A (corner chamber)			SD
Angle from			SD
SU 2 (00 set at SU 3)			SD
SU 2 to SU 3 (to ground)			SD
20 + 19.090	H.I.	1.255 + W	SD
11.29 (HD 9.95)	1.83	d. to flr.	ΔE = -5.33
9.39 (HD 8.29)	1.93	d. to flr.	ΔE = -4.41
7.59 (HD 6.74)	1.93	d. to flr.	ΔE = -3.49
5.29 (HD 4.75)	1.93	d. to flr.	ΔE = -2.23
3.85 (HD 3.53)	1.93	d. to flr.	ΔE = -1.54
2.18 (HD 2.09)	1.93	d. to flr.	ΔE = -0.62
at Point where Clg. + Wall meet			
128°55	HD 4.41		ΔE = -3.56
126°17	HD 4.86		ΔE = -3.57
122°01	HD 8.87		ΔE = -5.55
119°39	HD 10.15		ΔE = -5.78
118°19	HD 10.15		ΔE = -5.47
118°31.5	HD 10.04		ΔE = -5.46
120°03	HD 9.95		ΔE = -5.75
AZ			
125°39.2	HD 12.36		
204°31.9	SD 15.21		ΔE = -8.87
DATE OF SURVEY 05/28/80			
PAGE 6 OF 37			
FILE HATSHEPSUT			

ARCHAEOLOGY IN EGYPT: 1980

EAST KARNAK EXCAVATIONS - SUMMER 1980

This season our work concentrated on pursuing the course of the west side of the Gm-p3-itn temple towards the north, and on opening up an area south of the south wall and colonnade. Approximately 75 m. north of the southeast corner, uncovered two years ago, an unexpected angle of a talatat wall was laid bare running west in association with two rows of pier bases. Both wall and bases were noticeably smaller than those on the south side of the temple, but it is not clear as yet whether we are in a separate structure. It may well be that this is a subsidiary gate of the Gm-p3-itn. About 130 m. north of the south wall, and under the expected house walls of the 7th to 3rd century B.C., we uncovered a thin layer of shattered sandstone associated with 18th dynasty pottery. Two fragments of statuary, both with parts of "Amarna"-cartouches, provided the evidence as to specific date; and the fact that one fragment was from a colossus inspired the hope that we may be in the area of the north wall. If this should prove correct, the Gm-p3-itn would then turn out to have approximately the same width as the Hwt-itn at Amarna.

The square excavated immediately south of the south colonnade of the temple descended only to a depth of c. 1.50 m before the season ended. This brought us to the 3rd building phase of the Late Period extension of the city which is encountered everywhere in East and North Karnak. Several large pits lay within the confines of the square, providing masses of Late Period pottery, but confusing the stratigraphy somewhat.

On of the squares begun in 1977-78 was this season continued beneath the level of the Gm-p3-itn floor into the Middle Kingdom levels. It is rapidly becoming apparent that everywhere in East Karnak where the levels below the 18th Dynasty are probed, remains of the vast Middle Kingdom city come at once to light. The occupation is consistently domestic, yielding great quantities of sherds and organic material, and at least two burnt strata. If either or

both of the latter can be closely dated by C14, they will provide excellent clues as to the date of destruction of the town.

The excavations will be continued, inshallah in the Fall of 1981.

Donald B. Redford
Director
East Karnak Expedition

THE EPIGRAPHIC SURVEY

The Epigraphic Survey of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago concentrated the efforts of its 1979-1980 field season (15 October to 15 April) in the Tutankhamun Colonnade at Luxor Temple. The Egyptologists of the expedition (directed by Lanny Bell), spent the whole season working in this colonnade, while the artists spent five months there and then began drawing in the Hatshepsut/Thutmose III Temple at Medinet Habu.

In Luxor Temple, the offering scenes on the great columns have all been drawn, and all but two have been fully collated. Facsimile drawings of the interior of the Colonnade have been completed, the recut texts hand-copied, and the original texts reconstructed as far as possible. Traces of the original raised relief of the Eighteenth Dynasty facade, now covered by sunk relief dating from the reign of Ramesses II, have been identified and entered in pencil on photographs. Even the graffiti left by 19th-century visitors have been copied.

Still to be completed is the final study of the numerous fragments of the Opet festival relief from the colonnade. So far more than 250 of these fragments, all stored on the grounds of the Luxor Temple, have been classified and some drawn and photographed for publication. The Survey can now reconstruct large sections of the upper registers of the reliefs from the fragments, and will search storage areas next season to find more.

With the conclusion of work at Luxor drawing near, the Survey achieved the transition to its next project: copying the reliefs and inscriptions of the Amun Temple at Medinet Habu. Already published are eight folio volumes on the Mortuary Temple of Ramesses III at Medinet Habu. Since the Temple of Amun was begun in the 18th Dynasty but continued in use down to Roman times, problems the Survey will encounter will include erasure of the names of Hatshepsut and their replacement by those of other Thutmose rulers,

erasure and restoration of the figures of Amun and texts relating to him, and Ptolemaic renewal of much of the decoration.

This season saw the publication of the first volume of The Temple of Khonsu, with Khonsu II, The Tomb of Kheruef, and The Battle Reliefs of Sety I at Karnak at the publisher. Also pending is William Murnane's edition of Harold H. Nelson's drawings of the reliefs and inscriptions inside the Hypostyle Hall and his guide to the Ramesses III Temple at Medinet Habu.

The Epigraphic Survey is sponsored by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago and by ARCE, and is funded by the Oriental Institute and through a grant from the Smithsonian Institution.

QUSEIR AL-QADIM

The small port of Quseir al-Qadim is situated on the north bank of the wadi Quseir al-Qadim where the wadi meets the Red Sea; it is approximately 180 km. east of Quft (Coptos), near Luxor in the Nile Valley. The first season of excavations in 1978 mapped the entire site and placed exploratory trenches sampling a variety of parts of the ruins. The results have been published as a monograph, Quseir al-Qadim, 1978: A Preliminary Report (Cairo, American Research Center in Egypt: 1979), available through ARCE and the Oriental Institute. The expedition enjoys the hospitality of the Quseir Phosphate Company and the Epigraphic Survey of the Oriental Institute in Luxor. Funding comes from the Smithsonian Institution, Foreign Currency Program, and the National Geographic Society.

The second season of excavations, which took place from January 6 through February 14, 1980, was designed to further explore the two occupations at the site: the Roman period, from the first into the third centuries of our era, and, after a thousand year abandonment, the Mamluk period, from the 13th through the 15th centuries. In both periods the town was established and maintained solely to function as a port in the Red Sea-Indian Ocean trade network involving Egypt, Yemen, East Africa, India, and, in the medieval period, the Far East. The continuation of archaeological investigations at Quseir is an attempt to clarify the economic motivation and mechanisms which allowed the foundation and maintenance of this port. Because this town was located in the desert, with no agricultural hinterland, all of the basics for survival had to be imported. Thus, even in the evident absence of architectural embellishments, the environmental situation of this port points to a considerable and continuing capital investment, probably feasible only under the impetus of strong imperialistic governments such as the Roman or the Mamluk. One of the main contributions of archaeological research in the Near East has been to document the progress in human settlement in marginal areas, often with unexpected social and technological complexity and success, even when temporary. It is now evident that Quseir al-Qadim was twice an entrepreneurial failure, but the residue of these attempts at settlement offers an excellent opportunity to investigate not only specific historical causes but the larger historical patterns of human adaptation.

The investigation into the structure of the Roman town included further probes into the central buildings, particularly the substantial remains of Building A, and exploratory trenches between this building and the harbor area. The major effort, however, was expended in the excavation of a single Roman house, the so-called "villa", measuring 15 x 14 m. and abutting a north-south street. The original complex may have had as many as ten rooms; however, the two principal rooms were storerooms next to the street. These were found filled with abandoned artifacts, mainly storage jars, both amphorae and small oil jars. The smaller room had a carefully constructed cellar for valuables, which cellar, like the storage

jars, the Roman merchant had carefully emptied before he left the site for the last time. The artifacts again clearly indicate the extent of the trade - another Indian inscription (Tamil) was found along with a piece of Nabataean pottery.

As a complement to our work on the Roman occupation at Quseir al-Qadim we also briefly investigated Bir Kareim, about 35 km. inland, which had been identified during the regional survey conducted during the 1978 season as the closest source of dependable sweet water. Bir Kareim is also the site of a gold mine worked by the Romans. The barracks-like structures of this mining encampment were mapped and the central feature, a small temple set against a hillside, was carefully planned. Very brief clearance of the central cella produced relief fragments of a naos suggesting that this rural chapel may have had some embellishments. More extensive work at Bir Kareim was precluded by the exceedingly heavy winter rains in the Eastern Desert, which destroyed most of the roads in the desert. But these same rains brought wild desert flowers to bloom and provided our botanist with an excellent comparative collection of contemporary flora of the region.

The re-occupation of Quseir al-Qadim in the Islamic period was illustrated through a horizontal clearance of over 500 sq. m. of the 15th century Mamluk town on the bluffs immediately above the present beach. The excavations revealed a shallow deposit covering a complex of rooms and courtyards. While a degree of standardization of room size and wall orientation suggests some urban planning, an organic development of agglomerative elements is generally indicated. The buildings had stone and mudbrick foundations and superstructures of wood and reed matting (thick accumulations of this organic debris were found throughout the area). The impression of a humble fishing village is belied by the artifactual residue of international trade including, in addition to Egyptian ceramics, imported majolicas from the Mediterranean and quantities of Chinese celadons and porcelains. In addition, there are some preliminary indications of contacts from West African medieval kingdoms, probably the result of pilgrimages from these newly converted Muslim states. Other artifacts are no less exciting and problematic, e.g., a number of fine batik printed textiles, probably from Egypt but possibly from India or the East, and a large corpus of private letters written in Arabic. Thus the archaeological remains show that Quseir al-Qadim participated, in an accidental and indirect way, as a small conduit through which the entire known world from its eastern to its western extent was economically tied together - and this immediately on the eve of Columbus's voyage.

Donald Whitcomb
Janet H. Johnson

ANTIQUITIES ORGANIZATION NEWS

GENERAL

The Culture, Tourism and Information Committee of the People's Assembly has issued a decision prohibiting the exhibition abroad of Egyptian antiquities. The committee argues that such objects are always in danger in spite of adequate insurance. Dr. Shehata Adam, President of the Antiquities Organization, remains in favor of sending antiquities abroad.

An official source says Egyptian archaeological and antiquities exhibitions abroad have earned the country LE 9 million over the past four years.

Ibrahim el-Nawawy has resumed his post as Director General for Pharaonic Antiquities at the Antiquities Organization, replacing Ahmed Abdel-Hamid Yussef, who has returned to the Documentation Center.

CONSERVATION

The Antiquities Organization is to appoint a resident to each Cairo mosque of historical and archaeological interest. The inspectors will protect the mosques from damage caused by mosque-goers.

MUSEUMS

The governor of Port Said has decided to exhibit a half-column with the name of Horemheb, recently unearthed near there, at the new national museum to open in Port Said in the middle of next year.

ANTIQUITIES TRADE

Cairo police have recovered a gold mask dating from the Roman era, and ten other items in a raid on an Ezbekia apartment. The objects were stolen from the French Antiquities mission in the Doush area of the Kharga Oasis.

COMMITTEE FOR THE DIRECTION OF THE
ANTIQUITIES ORGANIZATION

Dr. Shehata Adam, Chairman
Kamal el-Mallakh, Al-Ahram
Dr. Hassan el-Basha, Cairo University
Dr. Rashid el-Nadoury, University of Alexandria
Dr. El-Said Tewfiq, Cairo University
Directors of Sections of the Antiquities Organization
(museums, Center of Documentation, Nubian office, and
the Organization itself)
Representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Education,
Tourism, Housing, and Culture
Consultants for irrigation, attached to the Minister of
State for Cultural Affairs

ARCE NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNUAL MEETING

The ARCE will hold its next annual meeting at the Boston, Park Plaza Hotel (Arlington Street at Park Square, Boston, Mass. 02117, telephone: 800-225-2008).

Our meeting begins Friday afternoon, March 13, 1981 and runs through Sunday, March 15. Because Boston tends to attract a large attendance, we expect a substantial participation and a full program of papers. This may necessitate scheduling sessions into Monday, March 16. In any case, as this is the second year of our trial period of meeting almost concurrently with the American Oriental Society, our dates were determined after theirs which are Sunday through Wednesday, March 15-18.

The program committee for 1981 is composed of the following members:

Edward Brovarski, Chairman, Boston, Museum of Fine Arts (Egyptology, archaeology, prehistory and Coptic studies).

Michael Bates, American Numismatic Society (Medieval history and Islamics).

Donald Reid, Georgia State University (Current affairs, modern history, anthropology, economics, politics and contemporary literature).

A detailed outline of the program and hotel reservation materials will be mailed separately to all members.

CAIRO CENTER LIBRARY

Our reference collection in Cairo has grown extremely rapidly over the past three years and now numbers approximately 10,000 volumes. Processing and shelving is slowly moving ahead and over the next year or two our initial acquisitions will become properly available.

However, even though many sets and series are already complete (for example, Cairo Museum, IFAO and French Institute in Damascus publications), we lack many isolated volumes in others. The easiest way to fill the gaps, given the situation in Cairo, is by trading duplicates for what we need.

The library needs your help. Please consider sending or taking unwanted volumes to Cairo. The Center could use particularly past issues of NARCE and JARCE. Please send whatever you find you can spare to ARCE Cairo or to our New York office for reshipment.

MENDES I

We are pleased to announce the appearance of our latest publication Mendes I, edited by Emma Swan Hall and Bernard V. Bothmer (xxi, 83 pp. including 40 plates). This folio is priced at \$45.00 and is available from Undena Publications, P.O. Box 97, Malibu, California 90265. Mendes I is the second volume published for the project. Mendes II appeared in 1976. The new volume deals with the cartography and geology of Mendes, and it contains contributions by Robert K. Holz, David Stieglitz, Donald P. Hansen, and Edward L. Ochsenschlager.

Additional books available for review in JARCE

David P. Silverman	<u>Interrogative Constructions with JN and JN-JW in Old and Middle Egyptian</u>
Jurgen Brinks	<u>Die Entwicklung der Königlichen Grabanlagen des Alten Reiches</u>
Leslie S.B. MacCoull, Ed.	<u>Coptic Studies Presented to Mirrit Boutros Ghali</u>
Karl K. Barbir	<u>Ottoman Rule in Damascus, 1708-1758</u>

I invite any requests for these books or any others you would like to review in the Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt.

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